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República de Colombia

MINISTERIO DE TRABAJO, HIGIENE Y PREVISION SOCIAL

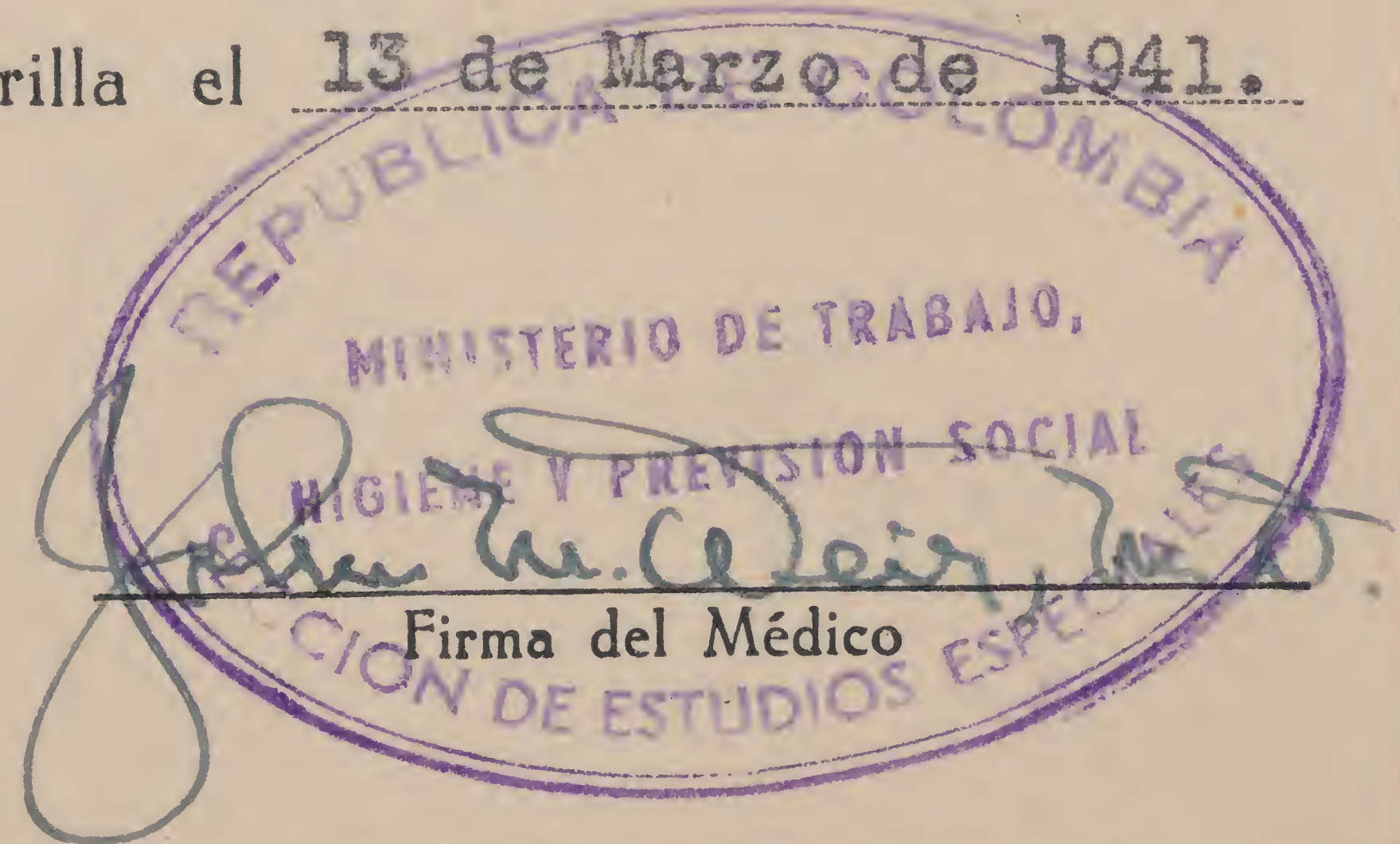
Sección de Estudios Especiales

Certifico que Mr. Alexander Wetmore

fué vacunado contra la fiebre amarilla el 13 de Marzo de 1941.

Forma 209

2000-X-39



September 12, 1941.

Mr. Philip W. Bonsal,
Acting Chief, Division of American Republics,
Room 315,
State Department,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Bonsal:

In accordance with your request at our recent conference I am sending you herewith some notes on my recent expedition into the Guajira Peninsula. I trust that this will give you the information you desire.

Sincerely yours,

A. Wetmore,
Assistant Secretary.

lp

DATA ON THE GUAJIRA PENINSULA AND ADJACENT AREAS IN COLOMBIA.

(Not for public use)

INTRODUCTION

The following information relates to a biological expedition that I made into the Guajira in March, April and May, 1941. I had with me during this period as assistant Mr. M. A. Carriker, Jr., an American, with interests in the Santa Marta region, and for part of the time Dr. F. Carlos Lehmann V, Colombian born, Curator of Ornithology in the Instituto de Ciencias Naturales of the National University in Bogotá. Part of the time also there was detailed to our expedition Teniente Alejandro Rubiano of the Batallón de Córdoba of Santa Marta as representative of the Colombian government. So far as I know this is the first party to make biological studies of any moment in the Guajira. We were concerned in this journey principally with birds, but I made various observations in other fields, as a possible preliminary to further studies.

ITINERARY

Mr. Carriker and I came to Barranquilla March 10, 1941. It was necessary for me to go to Bogotá so that we left Santa Marta for the field on March 25 in a truck which we shipped to Fundación by rail. From Fundación to Riohacha there is an excellent all weather road, gravel surfaced so that it is passable at all seasons. We stopped first for 8 days at Caracolicito near the Ariguani River, a tributary

^{1/} In August, 1941 I saw a recently made photo of a newly finished highway bridge across the river at Fundación, so that soon the good road should be complete to Cienaga and Santa Marta.

of the Magdalena, and made other observations in the valley of the César and the Río Rancheria.

Riohacha is the principal business center for trade in the Guajira, located on level ground fronting a shallow, open roadstead where the Río Rancheria (sometimes called the Calancala) enters the sea. An old settlement with sandy streets and many small stores it is at present a town of 4000 to 5000 people. Gratiniano Gómez is apparently the principal man who controls the trade with the Guajira. He operates under the firm name of S. D. C. Henriques y Cia and has associated with him a German partner whom I did not actually meet. This partner is very definitely anti-American. Don Gratiniano, who by the way is in the list of proscribed firms published by the State Department under date of July 17, 1941, has the airmail concession for this area. He was entirely friendly to us and gave us whatever assistance was necessary.

The water supply for Riohacha comes from the nearby river and in the dry season was safe for drinking when chlorinated (with Halazone tablets). In the rainy season it should be boiled. The Tivoli is fair for a country hotel.

In Riohacha it was expedient to hire a better truck, one owned by Nicolás Cotes B, a young Colombian who appeared entirely trustworthy, and who knew the Guajira thoroughly. The truck incidentally he had named "El Imperio Britannico", indicative of his personal leanings in the World War.

Legitimate trade with the Guajira included divi-divi and hides principally. Corn, rice and small articles were sent out in return. It was evident, during the early days of April when I was working out from Riohacha, that there was considerable business in contraband. This included cotton goods and silks, Scotch whiskey, American beer and cigarettes, sugar from the Dominican Republic, and various other commodities. Lucky Strike cigarettes sold through these agencies at about the same price as the brands manufactured locally or about \$1.00 U. S. a carton; in other words less than the ordinary retail price in the United States.

From Riohacha I crossed parallel to the north coast through Pájaro to Manaure, and from there turned south to come finally to Maicao, a center for the southwestern Guajira not far from the Venezuelan frontier. Señor Miguel María Barros (known usually as Mandia) is the principal man in this settlement, controlling trade with the Indians and other matters. Farther to the west in the region of Ishiapá and Carraipia Rafael Barros and one or two other members of the family are the principal *civilizados*. At Maicao 30 or 40 houses are scattered over an area a mile or so square with a small cluster arranged about a crude open plaza as a nucleus. Good water is pumped from shallow wells by windmills and food is fairly plentiful. At this point Dr. Carlos Lehmann and the Lieutenant left the party.

From this point we continued on to Uribia, the capital of the Guajira, where I met Capitán Eduardo Londoño Villegas who holds the office of *Comisario de Guajira*. Uribia, founded in 1935, had a few

flat-roofed buildings around an open square, and spread along 3 or 4 streets leading to this. Some of these are for the police and the government offices. A motion picture house had just been finished, a school was under way, and a hospital was planned. I noted several small houses of bungalow type that appeared very comfortable. Captain Londoño has behind his house a patio bordered by a brick wall where we sat under an open kiosk, comfortable in a cool breeze in spite of the heat of the sun. We remained here for a few hours and then drove southeast across a nearly level plain, with a high, sharp pointed hill known as La Teta as the principal land mark.

Beyond this we came to the great wells at Ipapure where there is a small settlement and some cultivation. I was told that the Indians sometimes watered as high as 6000 to 8000 head of stock here in a day. We continued on toward the Venezuelan boundary over a very bad trail that soon became sandy so that we abandoned the regular path and drove across country, being in fact in Venezuela for part of the time. Leaving the sand we crossed through the small settlements of Cojoro and Rancho Grande where there were a few houses only, to Castilletes, and then to Puerto López, located where the Tucacas lagoon joins the ocean. There is a small shallow harbor here, partly protected, to which schooners come. This port had been closed recently to traffic by government order, I was told because of complaints of smuggling from the Venezuelan authorities.

Puerto López in April, 1941 was a sad little place of 20 or 30 houses located on a sandy plain without shade, elevated a few feet above

the beach level. The Government representative here was Francisco Iguarán, whose true home is in Rancho Grande. He controls trade and political matters in this area. We lived here in a shed-like building belonging to the Government. There is a little native hotel, the Cachaco, where it would be most unfortunate to have to stop. Water here is bad, being brought from a distance by the Indians for 10 centaves per 5 gallon can and local food supplies are scanty. Trade and contact for the entire southern part of the Guajira from Cojoro to Puerto López is mainly with Venezuela. Venezuelan bolivars were as common here as Colombian pesos.

From here we continued over a rough and rocky trail leading between the Serranías of Macuire and Jarara through the region known as Taguaira across to the edge of the north plain of the peninsula. Here we turned east to go into Puerto Estrella. This is a small settlement of 20 or 25 houses located on an open shadeless flat with an elevation 35 feet above the sea. A small, shallow, open harbor is used by schooners and fishing vessels coming from Aruba and other points. Trade here seemed to be mainly in the hands of Don Samuel Weeber who had a very fair house for this country. Here there is located also Don Juan Ruiz who was representative of the Government at this point who with Weeber seemed to control. This seemed to be at the time a point at which schooners unloaded their cargos which were then transported by truck to Riohacha. I have been informed recently (September, 1941) that this port also has been closed by the Colombian authorities so that trade for the Guajira is now supposed to enter wholly through Riohacha.

We located next in Nazaret at a slight elevation in the eastern foothills of the Serranía de Macuire. The government agent here is Señor don Carlos Afanador. Nazaret has 20 to 25 houses scattered over a sandy bench above the Arroyo Couthoropá which carries running water. The principal man here is Juan Manuel Iguarán, related to Francisco Iguarán mentioned previously. He is occupied in trading with the Indians and in cultivation, and holds considerable property. Here there is also located the Orfelinato de Nazaret, established by the Capuchin Fathers, a school for young Indian children under the direction of Padre Andrés now 70 years of age, assisted by Padre José Agustín McKenzie, a young Colombian of Barranquilla, educated in Spain. The school had about 140 boys and perhaps 75 girls ranging from 8 to 17 years of age, the girls being under charge of a Mother Superior, assisted by 3 or 4 Nuns. The Fathers had several Brothers associated with them.

From the eastern slopes of the Macuire range four extensive arroyos drain down toward the sea. Near the mountain these carry running water and form fertile valleys in which there is extensive cultivation of corn, yuca, sweet potatoes, squash, beans and similar crops. Mango and cocoanut trees are abundant. These arroyos constitute the only permanent running water in the Guajira east of Richacha and Carraipia, the streams shown elsewhere on some maps being wholly imaginary in the dry season. The higher slopes of the mountain range, which is located back ten miles from the sea, are high enough to form a cloud cap from the ever steady trade winds. Across these summits we found a true rain forest completely isolated by the surrounding desert area from any similar region.

Water here from a well is good in the dry season but should be boiled during the rains. Food was excellent with mangos and green coconuts to give much relished variety, the only fresh fruit, if coconuts can be called fruit, that I had after leaving Riohacha.

From May 8 to 10 I lived in Puerto Estrella in the house of Don Samuel Weeber. The water here is safe but rather poor. Food abundant and good (for those who can exist on a country diet).

I finally left the Guajira on May 10, crossing on the 40 foot power schooner El Compensador with a miscellaneous and odoriferous cargo of live sheep, goats, chickens and other exports to Aruba. En-route at sundown on that day I was interested to see the rocky islets called Las Monges, located a short distance off the eastern tip of the Guajira Peninsula. At my suggestion the captain passed through the narrow somewhat winding channel separating the two rocks known as Monges del Sur. These are barren without shrubby vegetation or trees so far as I could see, rising steeply 200 feet or so. They form the rookeries of hundreds of sea birds - brown boobies, blue-faced boobies and sooty and noddy terns - that nest here. Small schooners bring eggers here from Aruba, Venezuela and Colombia to gather eggs, and small fishing vessels use their lee as a week-end rendezvous. On this Saturday evening I noted in passing a camp of several men on shore, obviously eggers, and six schooners rode in the lee with lines ashore. On the western side of the larger (southern) islet there is a bay with quiet water 300 to 500 feet long completely in the lee of the trades.

In the standing wall of the southern cliff I noted a good sized cave extending back into the rock. The water appeared deep and the shore steep to, possibly a place where vessels might meet to refuel at sea.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

As a whole, the western half of the Guajira is a vast plain covered in part with a scrub growth of mesquite, divi-divi, and cactus, and in part in open savannas on which grasses and other herbage grow sparsely. Forest of good size is found to the south and west of Maicao and Carraipia. Londoño is developing a good highway system leading into Uribia. Elsewhere the roads are in the main trails that are sandy or rocky according to the terrain. Passenger cars come up from Maracaibo to Maicao and Uribia and go out from Richacha. Most of the travel, however, is in heavy trucks. During rains transportation is on horse, mule, donkey or on foot as cars cannot get through.

The eastern section is broken and hilly, except for plains bordering the sea. The Macuire (given on some maps as Macuira) has the only running water, the other serranías, the Cosina, Cojoro, and Jarara ranges are dry, rocky and barren. The peninsula supports a large population of Guajiro Indians, possibly numbering 20,000. These center about water holes dug in dry stream beds, or about wells driven by government agencies. The Guajiro are a strong, healthy people, with caciques having considerable properties. It is not unusual to find the mud walled house of a cacique with thatched roof and dirt floor, equipped

with a modern refrigerator and radio, current being generated by wind-charger propellers. Perhaps half of the Indians speak Spanish. Their wealth is mainly in stock - cattle, sheep, goats and burros. Women of good family are sold in marriage for 100 head of cattle. Their main food is corn and meat. Travel is safe, with due regard to the amenities of the country and the Indians are not difficult except when they are drinking. In the dry season the region is remarkably free from pests there being no fleas, few flies and ticks, and very few mosquitoes, except along coastal mangrove swamps.

It may be noted that there are extensive areas in the central and western Guajira in which airplanes may land at will, with no preparation necessary to make landing fields. In some other sections it is required only to clear away the brush. At the present time the Avionca Company operates daily plane service from Barranquilla to Cienega, lying between Santa Marta and Funación. There is a small new airport here. In April, 1941 this service was continued at least twice a week to Valledupar, south of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta. An airport was under construction at Richacha at the same time, and there was a landing field for military use at Uribia. There are also extensive level savannas, that might be used as natural airports, in the vicinity of Caracolí west of Valledupar.

There is radio transmitting service at Uribia and at Bahía Honda in the Guajira.

Sept. 11, 1941

Alexander Wetmore,
Assistant Secretary,
Smithsonian Institution.

A. WETMORE

AUG -1 1941

Riohacha, Julio 15 de 1941

Señor Don

A. Wetmore

Washington D.C.

Estimado amigo: Saludo á usted
y deseo esté bien —

He recibido su atenta carta
de fecha 21 del mes pasado
y mucho me complace saber
que ud ha terminado su su-
per y que está en esa Ciudad
en su oficina —

El Señor Carriker ha pagado
la propina al señor que tuvo
la buena suerte de encontrar
la maleta perdida. El Señor
Carriker está ahora en las
montañas del Sur de esta
Provincia, por los lados de Fion
Leca.

Quattro amigo y SS.
Gratificación Gómez

ENRIQUE RIVEIRA DAZA

Hotel Kupur
Riohacha

P. José Agustín de Barranquilla

Riohacha (Colombia)

JORGE ANCÍZAR-SORDO, PH. D.

DIRECTOR DEL LABORATORIO QUIMICO NACIONAL
DE ANALISIS E INVESTIGACION

BOGOTÁ (COLOMBIA)

F. CARLOS LEHMANN V.

**JEFE DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE ORNITOLOGIA
DEL INSTITUTO DE CIENCIAS NATURALES
DE LA UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL
BOGOTA**

JOSÉ CUATRECASAS

Profesor del Instituto Botánico de la Universidad Nacional

Bogotá.

The Associated Press

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JOHN SIMON GUGGENHEIM MEMORIAL FELLOW

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**3533 VISTA AVE.
CINCINNATI, OHIO**

GEOGRAPHER

**UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
URBANA, ILLINOIS**

Mr. F. V. Riley.

Bogota,
Colombia.

Reform Club,
Pall Mall, S.W. 1.

LEONIDAS GOMEZ

Dentista

Calle 18 N.º 5-88

Telefono 14-35

James Harris Wright

Second Secretary of Embassy of the United States of America

DR. JOHN C. BUGHER

FUNDACION ROCKEFELLER

Calle 55 ho 10-46

SECCION DE
ESTUDIOS ESPECIALES

MINISTERIO DE TRABAJO,
HIGIENE Y PREVISION SOCIAL

OFFICE: SHADYSIDE 5250

RES. WOODBINE 5845

THOMAS F. CHARVAT, M. D.

3104 WEST 25TH STREET

Cleveland Ohio

OFFICE HOURS:

3 TO 5 P. M. AND 7 TO 8 P. M.

NO OFFICE HOURS

ON WEDNESDAYS

José Royo y Gómez

~~Director General de Minas y Combustibles~~

Profesor de Geología y Paleontología en el Museo
Nacional de Ciencias Naturales de Madrid

Actualmente : geólogo en el Ministerio de Minas
y Petróleos, Bogotá (Colombia)

J. MEJIA M.

GERENTE

MARMOLES Y CEMENTOS DEL NARE S. A.

MEDELLIN - COLOMBIA

P. José Agustín de Barranquilla

Riohacha (Colombia)

Arthur B. Wood
Via Petrol Shell
Columbia.

Victor Oppenheim

Apantado 381. Bagota

D. M. ROBINSON

**PLANT DEPARTMENT
NEW JERSEY BELL TELEPHONE CO.**

Amerson Vice Consul
at Rio Hacha,

Jerry B. Sanders, Jr.

Charles B. Fernald

17 Battery Place

N.Y.

(Hartford Conn)

Colt automatic pistol
32 cal. # 117575

Fox shotgun 16 gauges
double barrel # 302698
L. H. Fox gun Co. Phila, Pa.

✓ 49-50

2 Bolls Pan. XX. Caracas 5/14

✓ 51
1 Verichum Caracas 5/16

Shelfs Mus.

Ventura ^{Fulow} Benidetti. clerk.

Mus. Ciencias Nat. y Mus de Bellas Artes

✓ 52

1-2 La Guaira 5/16

3-4 Sunken Ships Pt Cabello 5/16

5-6 Rio San Esteban 5/17

Las Guayas

53

✓ 1-3 San Esteban 5/17

4-6 Puente Cabello

huirichipe Vegas

✓ 1-6 Hamilton, Bermuda 5/20



Film 40

1-3 plaza Nazant

4/30

4 Indian

5/1

5-6 Mums in poses

"



41

1-6, Indians Macura range, ^{Algarra 5/2} ~~Indians~~



42

1-6 Indians. girl grinding coffee
girl crocheting bag, I carrying water 5/3

430

1-6 Serrania from Arroyo Sipanaco
Indians, house

5/4



44

1-6 Indians at Nazant. 5/5

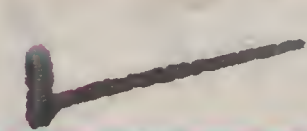


45

1-2 sea at Santa Cruz, Cerro de Santa Cruz 5/6

3-6 High Serrania

5/7



46

1- Indian woman

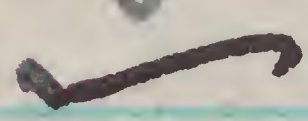
5/7

2-6 Indians, Padre Jose Argentin

Juan Manuel, Nazant

5/8

47



1. Arroyo Nazant

5/8

2-6 Puente Estrella, Hotel Arroyo, House
of Don Luis, ^{well known place}

5/8

48



1-6 Puente Estrella

5/10

✓ Film 31
1-4 Cagaro range, ship. and land 4/25
5-6 North end Macuha range

✓ Film 32
1-6. Puerto Estralla, Weber's house
May (center boat is mine) 4/25

✓ Film 33
1-6. Puerto Estralla, round end house,
Sr. Don Samuel Weber 4/25

✓ Film 34
1-6 Nazant 4/26

✓ Film 35
1-6 arroyo, school, Nazant 4/28

✓ Film 36
1-2 school Nazant 4/28

3-6 " 4/29

✓ Film 37
1-6 school, Nazant 4/29

Padre Jose Augustin

✓ Film 38
1-6 school, Nazant 4/29

✓ Film 39
1-6 Views in the Macunia 4/30
and along arroyos. High peak

✓ 24
1-6. Indians arroyo Saludo, ^{Maccas} Teniente 4/19

25
1-6 Clotilda, at deliapa, Mandia Barros, the
Barros kitchen & Marquisa. old Indian 4/20

✓ 26
1-2 Teniente Rubens, Maccas 4/20
3-6. Captain Rondonio, & Uirba 4/21

✓ 27 Uirba
1-2 Indians grinding corn 4/21
3-5 Cerro Teta la guajira "
6. dpapura "

✓ 28
1-5 dpapura 4/21
6 Serama Cojoro "

✓ 29
1 esalerholo Jepri 4/21
2. Escarpment to Bay Castille 4/21
3-5 Marco & his boat, playa, & Puerto Lopez 4/23
6. "home" with the comisario "

30
1-4 Dunes & sea, Marco's home, 4/24
Hotel Cachaco, Pto Lopez
5-6. Jaguira truck & cocher 4/25

✓

14

1-6 Barranca, Rio Ranchina Ruchacha 4/7

15

1-6

do

4/8/41

✓

16

1-4 Rio Ranchina near Ruchacha 4/10/41

5-6 Mouth of River at Ruchacha 4/11

✓

17

1-6 Rio Hacha,

4/11

✓

18

1-2

Pájaros

4/12

3-4

Mananay, Pecosin Delia

"

5-6

Indians over Savanna

"

✓

19

1-6

Maicao, cockfight etc 4/14

✓

20

1-6

Maicao, low post. Indian 4/16

✓

21

1-6

Maicao, hehmann, Cactus

4/16

✓

22

1-4

Indian girl. Maicao 4/17

5-6

Mora, Shuis & bank 4/18

✓

23

1-2

Indians Maicao 4/18

4-6

" " 4/19

4/19

arroyo Salado

5. Abasco - Caracolito 3/28

6. Country Trail

✓ 8

1-6. House, Pension, Carpenter,
Rubiano, Lehmann 3/28

✓ 9

1-6 5 mi. west Caracolito 3/29
Burns, constructing house.

✓ 10

1-5 Rio Araguamete 3/30

6 Lehmann

✓ 11

1-7 foothills. (25687)

4/1

2 Buck

3. level savanna 3 Km East Caracolito

4 Palms. 30 Km. East Caracolito

56. Valledupar

✓ 12

1. Laguna near San Juan 4/1

2. Road beyond Barranca 4/2

3. " Km 84 on the Cruz. 4/3

4-6 Riohacha 4/3

✓ 1-5 Riohacha 13 4/4

6 Barranca. Rio Ranchina 4/7

Film 1

1-4 Ciudad Usmorentana - Dormitory,
Instituto de Ciencias Naturales,

Dugand $3/12/41$

5-6 Dugand, Lehmann, Raymond Cist
 $3/12$

~~6-6 Savanna $3/15$~~

1-6 lagunas de la Herrera $3/15$

1-2 Savana $3/15$

4-6

1-6 Montserrat. José Castrecasas,
J. Rizo, Leopold Richter, Dr. Trías
& son. $3/16$

✓ 1-3 Santa Marta $3/20$

4-6 Cincuenta y una Voluntades
Caribes. $3/21$

1. Rio Frio $3/24$

2. Ranch

3. 4. Wood & A. H. T. Schult

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

May 22 19 *41*

To the Customs Officers

SS. *Santo Rosa*

The bearer Mr. *Alexander Wetmore*

(Special)
is described in U. S. ~~(Diplomatic)~~ Passport No. *9110*

On Official Business

V. M. Mc Gee

IMMIGRANT INSPECTOR

S.S. Santa Rosa

Federal Shipbuilding Co. - Builders

Built at Kearny, New Jersey 1932

Radio Call WMDA

Displacement Tons 16,900

Gross Tonnage 9135.86



May 9th to May 22nd, 1941

Voyage No. 70 -- 1941

Length --- 508

Beam --- 72

Depth --- 38.12

Distance --- 4,130 Miles

Port	Arrived	Sailed	Miles	Average Speed	Air Temp.	Sea Temp.	Remarks -- Weather
New York	-----	May 9	- - -	- - -	65	52	'Bye, Sandy Hook---Fine and Clear.
Bermuda	May 11	" 11	668	19.12	70	73	Isles of Paradise --- Fleecy Clouds.
Curacao	" 14	" 14	1251	19.09	85	82	Trading Post of Indies---Fair and Warmer.
La Guaira	" 15	" 16	149	18.00	87	81	Daybreak 's Hot---Gateway to Venezuela.
Pto. Cabello	" 16	" 17	66	16.71	87	80	Clear & Warm---Heart of Spanish Main.
Bermuda	" 20	" 20	1328	18.81	72	76	Docked at Hamilton---Fine and Clear.
New York	May 22	-----	668	18.00	59	58	Journey's End ---- Romances & Memories.

SOUVENIR LOG



Twin Screw Turbine Steamer
SANTA ROSA

11792: 1941 May 5

Guajira Serrania de Macuire

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May 6

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2 miles East.

10 miles Northwest Punta Espada

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4 miles West

Serrania de Macuire

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X
600
1000 feet
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11817	♂ ad	Turdus	✓	Nazaret, Colombia
11818	♂ ad	"	✓	" "
11819	♂	Thectocercus	✓	" "
11820	"	"	✓	" "
11821	♂	Oreotaxis	✓	" "
11822	♂ ad	Sakesphorus melano	✓	" "
11823	"	Hylophilus	✓	" "
11824	♀ ad	"	✓	" "
11825	♂ ad	Tanagra (xanthogaster vulp.) ²	✓	" "
11826	♀ ad	"	✓	" "
11827	♂ ad	Chiroxiptia	✓	" "
11828	♀ ad	Arremon	✓	" "
11829		Thraupis	✓	" "
11830	♂ im.	Saltator striatipectus	✓	" "
11831	♀ ad	"	✓	" "
11832	♂ im.	"	✓	" "
11833	♀ ad	Turdus	✓	" "
11834	"	Myiarchus	✓	" "
11835	♂	Euscarthmornis	✓	" "
11836	♂	"	✓	" "
11837	"	Poliophtila	✓	" "
11838	"	Picumnus	✓	" "
11839	♀ im	"	✓	" "

1941

May 6

Guajira, Serrania de Macuire, 1500-2000 feet

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11844	♂ ad	"	✓	" "
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11846	♂	Thraupis	✓	" "
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1941
May 7

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FAST

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RADIOGRAM

RADIOMARINE CORPORATION OF AMERICA

A RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA SERVICE

SHORE TO SHIP

SHIP TO SHIP

SHIP TO SHORE

S/S SANTA ROSA VIA YVG AT 4:55 A M. DATE MAY 15/41 1941

P I YVG MJ CARACAS 8 14 3.15 PM

WETMORE

SS SANTAROSA

MAIQUETIARADIO

ESPEROLE DESEMBARCADERO TURISTAS

PHELPS

0925 G 15TH

NOTE: THIS FORM MUST ACCOMPANY ANY INQUIRY RESPECTING THIS RADIOGRAM
ADDRESS: 75 VARICK STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

April 21 1941

DR. GEORGE R. HOPKINS
CURACAO
NETHERLANDS WEST INDIES

Dear Mr. Wetmore, —

My wife & I have just received a letter from our mutual friend Miss Beatrice Thider of N.Y. saying that you were expected in Curacao and would remain a few days.

My wife & I will be very pleased to know you and will try to make your stay here pleasant.

Kindly let me know when you arrive. The telephone numbers are 1795 and 1849.

Very truly yours

George R. Hopkins

10

7

30

11.20



Valledupar 4 abril 1941

Netmore

Richacha.

Shall arrive richacha tomorrow

Sanders.

12



PASTA "COLOMBIA"

(JABON GERMICIDA)

Este jabón tiene la propiedad de combatir las afecciones e infecciones de la piel en general. Está recomendado, y es reconocido por todas las eminencias médicas de Colombia. Se usa hoy en todos los hospitales, clínicas y sanatorios del país.

Excelente para el baño, evita la caída del cabello, destruye radicalmente la caspa, salpullido, brasa, jobero (empeines), la rasquiña, mazamorra (sabañones) en los pies, las manchas, barros, espinillas y el mal olor del cuerpo.

Vale \$ 0, 10 la pasta

Solicítelo en las mejores boticas, almacenes y tiendas del país.

Garantizamos sus eficaces resultados con la devolución del dinero donde quiera que usted lo haya comprado.

AGENCIA EXCLUSIVA:

FARMACIA « DEL CARMEN »

de ALFREDO C. CURVELO

Riohacha—Magdalena—Colombia

GRACE LINE

AGENCY CURACAO.

March 31 1941.

Mr. Alexander Wetmore,
Asst. Secretary Smithsonian Institution,
United States National Museum,
RIO HACHA via Barranquilla,
Colombia.

Dear Sir,

Boon

We are in receipt of your letter of March 22nd 1941 and in reply we wish to inform you that we have made the following reservation for you on the ss. "SANTA ROSA" scheduled to sail from Curraçao to New York on May 14th 1941, viz:

Single berth cabin # 105, with private shower and toilet.

The fare for this cabin is Twohundred and thirty-five Dollars (USA \$ 235.-), which amount we shall be glad to receive from you at least two weeks before sailing date of ship, either in U.S. Dollars or in guilders at the current rate of exchange which is at the moment f.l.9050, subject to change without notice.

Yours very truly,

S. E. L. MADURO & SONS, INC.

P. A. D. Maduro
P. P.

AF/JK.

CUBANA

AGENCY

March 31 1941

Mr. Alexander Wetmore,
Asst. Secretary Smithsonian Institution,
United States National Museum,
Rto. RACHA via Barranquilla,
Colombia.

Dear Sir,

We are in receipt of your letter of March 28th 1941 and in reply we wish to inform you that we have made the following reservation for you on the ss. "SANTA ROSA" scheduled to sail from Curacao to New York on May 14th 1941, via:

Single berth cabin # 105, with private shower and toilet.

The fare for this cabin is two hundred and thirty-five dollars (USA \$ 335.-), which amount we shall be glad to receive from you at least two weeks before sailing date of ship, either in U.S. Dollars or in guilders at the current rate of exchange which is at the moment f.1.9050, subject to change without notice.

Yours very truly,

S. E. L. MADURO & SONS, INC.

[Signature]
D. D.

EE/12.

Broomer

4/11/41

UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL
INSTITUTO DE CIENCIAS NATURALES

APARTADO POSTAL No. 2535

TELEFONO 5971

BOGOTA - COLOMBIA

NUMERO _____

SECCION _____

Bogotá, March 25, 1941.

Dr. Alexander Wetmore,
Riohacha.

Dear Dr. Wetmore:

It is now nearly 5:00 in the afternoon and as I am writing you, I just can't help to imagine at at this very moment, you, Dr. Carriker and Carlos Lehmann must be quite busy "skinning today's work" somewhere between Fundación and Riohacha.

I do sincerely hope that the trip has been so far, and will always be, a most pleasant one as I have no doubt that it will be quite interesting in its results. We all have an excellent and grateful memory of your visit to Bogotá and only wish that it will be repeated soon.

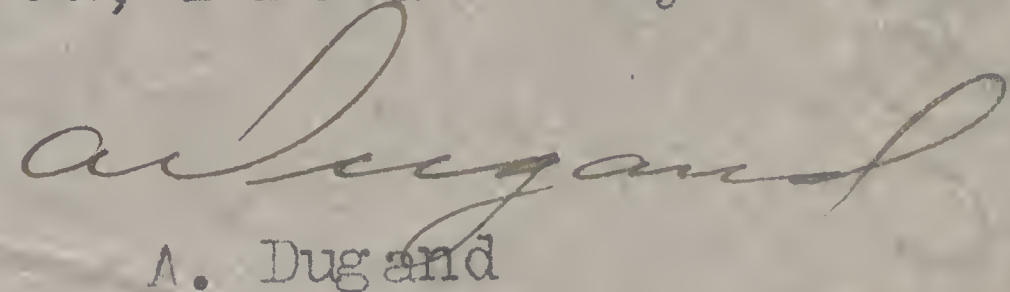
Perhaps you will have time to find out how the name of the Peninsula is pronounced there, and therefore how it should be written. There are, as you know, three different spellings: GOAGIRA, GOAJIRA and GUAJIRA. It seems that the latter is the most accurate and has thus been officially adopted for geographical maps, on the grounds that the particle goa has no standing or meaning in indigenous languages of South America, whereas gua is found in scores of words like in Ariguaní, Chiriguaná, Paraguai-poa, Guaviare, guaraná, guácimo, guaco, etc. etc., and even in Paraguay and Uruguay. But others say, with reason, that the name is not even used by the peninsular Indians themselves who call each other guayú; they furthermore pretend that the name GOAGIRA was the first (?) used by the Spaniards, centuries ago. For what reason, nobody seems to be aware...

Even the name guayú has the particle gua and as this word seems reasonably enough to have been the "etymological" source of the name given by the Spaniards to the Peninsula, I wonder if those who favor GUAJIRA are not, after all, in the right.

The question of writing with G or with J may be settled in favor of the latter as many words in Spanish, which used to be written with G in the past, are now quite correctly written with J. Muger and mujer are typical examples.

All of this may sound rather academic but as you are to write on the birds of the G...(whatever the spelling may be), it may help to do some "research" work on that subject while you are "al pié de la vaca".

With my best wishes for all of you, I remain very sincerely yours,



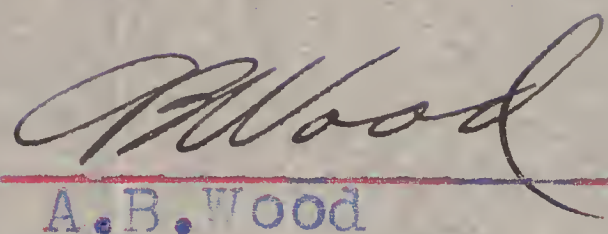
A. Dugand

Estimado señor Latorre:

Por medio de la presente me permito presentar a Ud. los señores Dr. A. Wetmore y M. A. Carriker, miembros los dos de una Comisión científica americana.

Como dichos señores no conocen es ciudad le sabré agradecer cualquier servicio que les preste, por lo que le anticipo mis rendidas gracias.

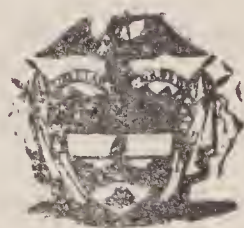
Soy de Ud. atento amigo y seguro servidor,


A.B. Wood

*Cia Petroleo Shell
Fundacion*

Fundación, Marzo 24/41.

REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA
DEPARTAMENTO DEL MAGDALENA



POLICIA NACIONAL
División Magdalena

COMANDO
PARTICULAR.

No. _____

Ref:

Santa Marta, M a r z o 20 de 194 1.

Señor Don

LUIS COTES GOMEZ.

Santa Rosa-Goajira.

Estimado Don Luis:

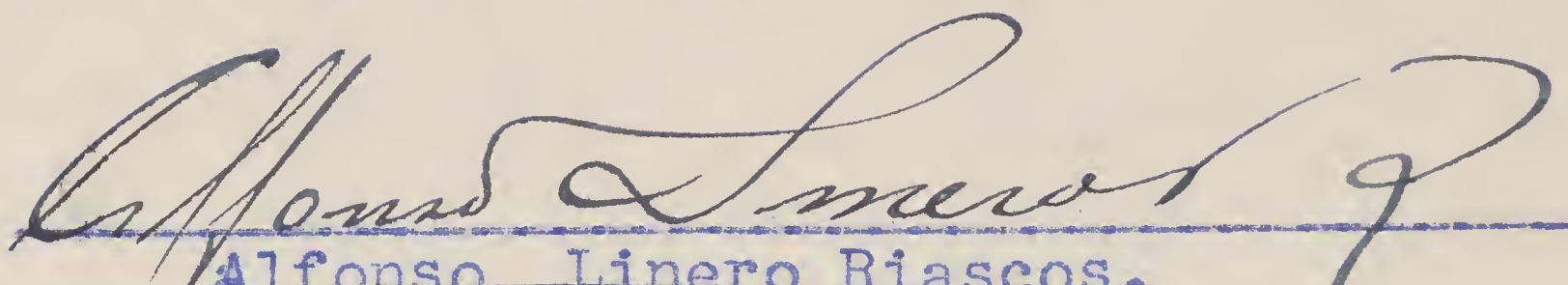
Lo saludo y deseo esté bien con los suyos.

Tiene ésta además el objeto de recomendarle muy especialmente a los señores Alexander Wetmore, secretario del Museo Nacional de Washington su asistente Carriker, y el doctor Carlos Lehmann, encargado de la Sección de Ornitología del Instituto de Ciencias Naturales de la Universidad Nacional, quienes siguen para esa región en viaje de estudios en los cuales está interesado el Gobierno.

Particularmente, y también a nombre del Comando de la División del Magdalena, sabré agradecerle las atenciones que usted le dispense a mis recomendados.

Racuerdos a doña Luicila y demás familia.

En la seguridad de su atención, quedo como siempre,
Su atto. amigo y S. S.,


Alfonso Linero Riascos.

VICTOR OPPENHEIM
Consulting Geologist
Apartado 381
Bogotá Colombia S. A.

March 18th 1941

Mr. W. H. Sutherland
Maydalena Fruit Co
Santa Rache

Dear Mr. Sutherland

I take pleasure in
introducing to you Dr. A. Wetmore
a well known biologist of the

Smithsonian Institution who is
travelling to the Guayana country.

I am sure you will help
Mr. Wetmore during his stay in
La Norte and may be recommended
him your Janaiacan assistant.
With kindest regards to you and
Yours
Victor Oppenheim

Santa Marta, March 16, 1941

Dear Doctor Wetmore:

Yours of the 14th. reached me here yesterday about noon, rather good time, I should say. I meant to get off a reply last night so it would go up today, but did not return from the country in time.

I was very glad to hear from you but the news you send is a bit disquieting, I mean about the large personnel wished on us by the Colombian government. However, if you can survive it, I sure can, and I shall cheerfully do my part to make the best of a bad business.

I have been going over the supplies and equipment, sorting out what we shall need for the Goagira trip, as near as I can figure. I also have made arrangements to take my brother-in-law's truck. It is a good, sturdy machine, three ton capacity, with double wheels behind, and will be thoroughly overhauled before we start. I have agreed to pay him six pesos per day for use of the truck, which I think is fair enough. We will take the young chap as driver who has been driving for the owner. He is intelligent, trustworthy, and will be of service to us in many ways. I may keep him on after this trip, as he would like to continue with me. He is a good hunter and good shot, also.

I have agreed to pay this man 55 pesos per month with food. Will we be able to make the various stops we had planned to make between Fundacion and Rio Hacha? Frankly, I do not see how they can expect us to do our work for their convenience, and if we make these stops they will have to put up with whatever the rest of us do.

As for transportation, I see no reason why we cannot all go in the truck to Rio Hacha, or for that matter, the whole trip. Seats can be arranged in the body of the truck, on trunks, etc. I have travelled many hundreds of miles that way in Peru and Bolivia, and have seen army officers do the same down there. We will send the truck on a flat-car by rail from Cienega to Fundacion with the baggage loaded on it and our driver with it as guard, while we go by train. It would be possible to drive it to Fundacion, but the trip is very difficult, and there is no bridge over the Fundacion river, other than the R.R. bridge so that we would have to pay 15 pesos just to have it hauled over the bridge there.

I was wondering what arrangements we would be able to make for my future collecting here in Colombia, and whether or not there would be an opportunity for you to make any arrangements, while there, about such future work.

We held a meeting today of the stock-holders of the coffee company, in which I am interested and won everything, hands down. My brother-in-law was elected president and all the others that we had slated for positions on the Board of Directors, so that I am free to make plans for the future that would enable me to spend half the year collection for the National Museum, if you should so desire. I am taking no active part at present in the management of the Company, but plan to do so after my work of this summer is completed.

I believe this covers everything of importance. Yes, I, too have received the same information about the Goagira as you, that trucks can cover the greater portion of the territory during the dry season, and we will have no difficulty in that respect. I have much valuable information, letters of introduction, etc.

Wishing you the best of luck and a safe return, I am,

Yours most sincerely,

P.S. Don't forget to go to the "policia" in Barranquilla for a permit to travel to Sta. Marta, and take your passport with you. Also, come by plane to Cienega, the boats are very bad.

W. A. C. Jr.

W. H. PHELPS
APARTADO 2009
CARACAS

4/11/41.
Is arrive here Guayra
may 15
March 9, 1941

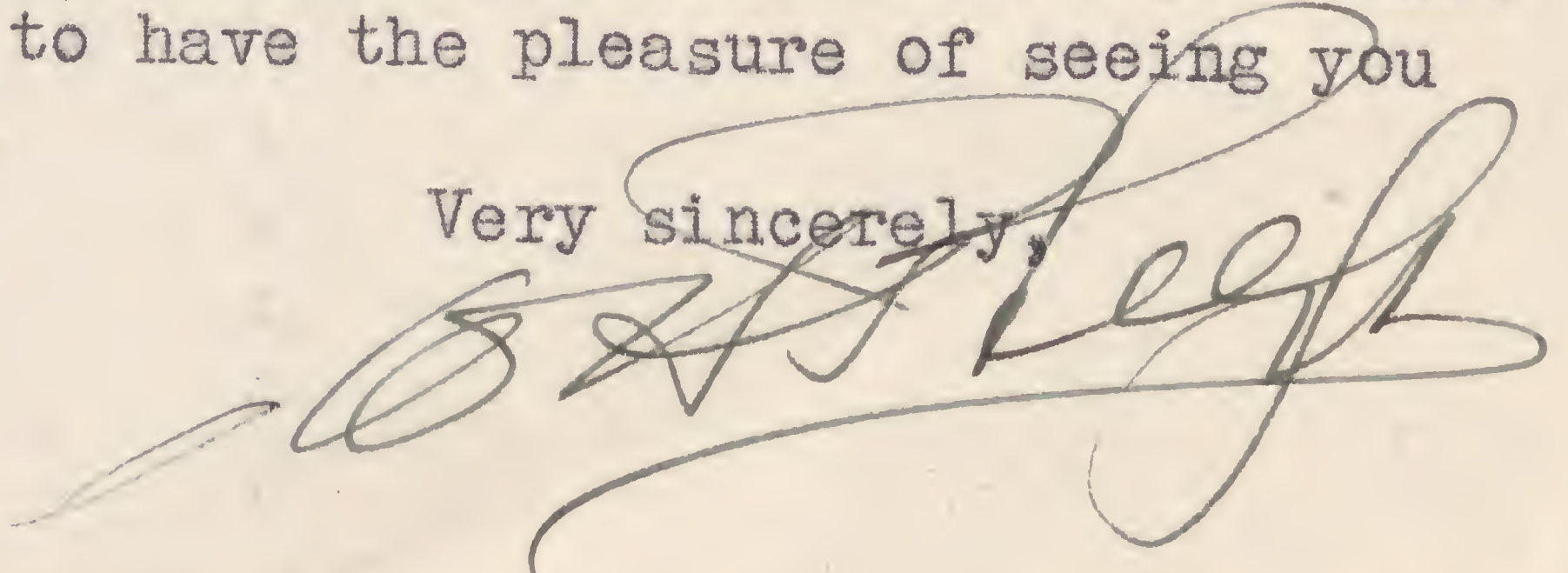
Dr. Alexander Wetmore,
c/o Dr. Armando Dugand, Bogotá.

Dear Dr. Wetmore:

I am back in Caracas by plane ~~with~~ for a week-end with Phelps, returning tomorrow to join my collectors for the San Camilo forest trip. We have finished with ~~Áramo~~ Tamá region having collected from 4 stations covering from 1100 to 3400 meters. We have about a thousand skins and five weeks were devoted to this (5 collectors). So I have given Tamá a more intensive treatment than Dr. Osgood was able to do and I hope there will be items of interest in the collection. We hunted the top of the Páramo for 4 days and the specimens were from 3275 meters.

On my arrival here I found your letter of Feb. 3rd. It is fine that you intend to sail from Curacao on Grace Line. That will bring you to Laguayra early on a Thursday, and you sail again (for Pto. Cabello and Bermuda) next day at 12M. That will give you a day and night in Caracas. I shall surely be back by that time and will meet you in La Guayra and I trust I can have you as my guest at my house during your 24 hour stay. But you must keep me posted as to date of your arrival in La Guayra, so you should wire, or airmail me, from Maracaibo on your arrival there. I hope Mrs. Phelps will be here also but she may have left for a visit to her brother in California. With my best wishes and trusting to have the pleasure of seeing you in May, I am,

Very sincerely,



COPY

4/11/41

CANAL ZONE BIOLOGICAL AREA
(Formerly Barro Colorado Island Biological Laboratory)

P e r s o n a l

Drawer C, Balboa, Canal Zone.
March 9, 1941.

My dear Dr. Wetmore:

Since you WERE on BCI, I am sure you will be glad to know that I have on BCI Dr. Irving and a group of eight, working on the physiology of respiration (principally) of sloths, anteaters, iguanas, etc. with a great array of apparatus, diligent, hard-workers, doing splendid work. I am glad of foresaw needs and have almost an unlimited water supply and better sanitary facilities, - JUST WHAT THEY NEED.

Our papers announced that the House Appropriations Committee DISAPPROVED the \$10,000.

I just wrote Tom Barbour and suggested that a conference be had with FDR not to fight for this \$10,000 but to ask for an additional \$20,000, the estimate made by the Panama Canal for transformers and underwater cable from Frijoles to BCI, --- as I who really knows, there is nothing we need more right now than this ample, 24-hr a day electricity. WE NEED IT, and if pushed by FDR we will get it. Let's make a 100% try.

I am sick at heart about the \$10,000 failure.

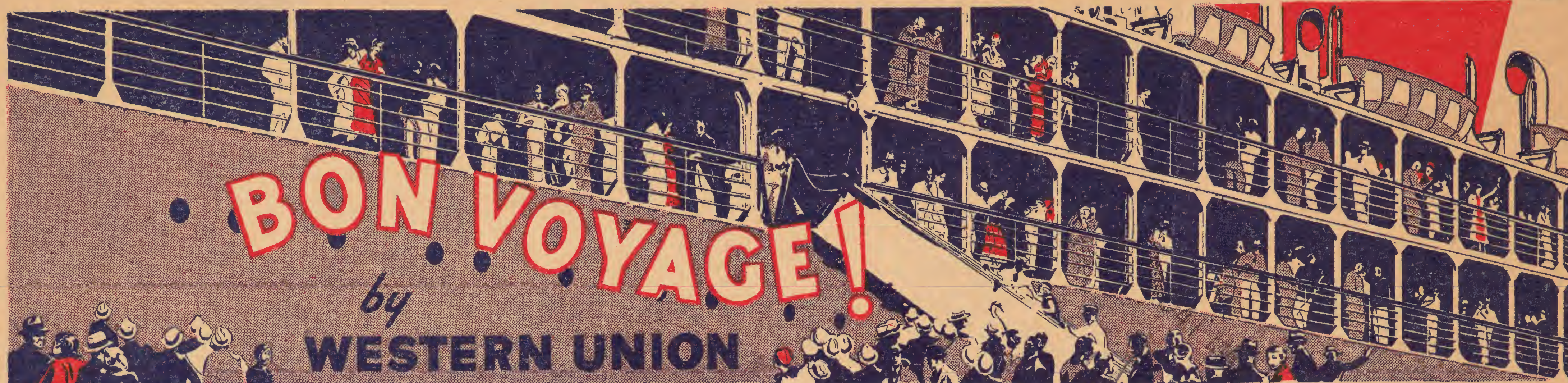
Since the new set-up will involve much more paper work, much more details, much more time, after weighing all carefully, I TODAY sent by airmail to Tom my resignation, retaining only the scientific chores and the USDA interests on BCI. I know what this means, Since TB is the only one to receive this decision, you have it sub-rosa and you know nothing till he tells you. He may not, but certainly something must be done.

Under the old set-up we had table subscriptions, fees, donations, etc. Under the new set-up we stand to lose some table subscriptions since some will say Uncle is supporting us. We should get \$10,000 but we actually get nothing, so with the added details involved under the new set-up we have lost a lot and are worse off than ever. Unless I have money pdq I will have to fold up anyway. All we get from heaven is sunshine and rain and the will to continue our struggles under adversity.

My warmest and best as always - from one who is busier than ever.

Very sincerely yours -

(Signed) Zetek



B88CC 2B 10

WASHINGTON DC

DR ALEXANDER WETMORE

SS QUIRIGUA PIER 9 NR NYK

BEST WISHES TO YOU FOR A FINE TRIP HASTA LLUEGO

JOHN AND CELINA CARTER

WZ 5 AM 11 02
WEST ST.
10076

hacer colecciones y
Equipo para ~~usar en~~ estudios
científicos ~~sobre~~ de aves y otros
animales por el Museo Nacional (Institución
Smithsonian)
de los Estados Unidos del Norte.

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1201

3/22/41

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NT = Overnight Telegram

LC = Deferred Cable

NLT = Cable Night Letter

Ship Radiogram

R. B. WHITE
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

WB311 9 NT=WASHINGTON DC 4

1941 MAR 4 PM 6 07

DR ALEXANDER WETMORE=

SS QUIRGUA UNITED FRUIT LINE PIER 9 SAILING 1200 NOON

WED MARCH 5 1941 NYK=

BEST WISHES FOR MOST ENJOYABLE VACATION FROM GEOGRAPHIC STAFF=
GILBERT GROSVENOR.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

March 4, 1941.

TELEGRAM

Dr. A. Wetmore,
Hotel Lexington, 48th St., & Lexington Ave.,
New York, New York.

Following from American Ambassador Bogota just
phoned from State Department quote Foreign office in formal
note grants permission for Wetmore expedition. Its action
was based on meeting of special committee provided for in
article 1 of decree 1060 of 1936, copy and translation of
which were forwarded with dispatch 864 of July 14, 1936.
Authorization is subject to compliance with all of the
requirements specified in articles Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7
of that decree. The expenses of travel and subsistence of
the Colombian representative to accompany expedition will
have to be paid by Wetmore. Foreign office requests
sufficient advance notice be given of arrival at first
Colombian port and of itinerary in order that Colombian
member may be ready to join party. Signed Braden. Close
quote. Copy of decree 1060 sent you air mail special
delivery Lexington. We are taking no action pending advice
from you.

Graf

Charge U. S. National Museum
Government Rate

B:kb

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM
WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 3, 1941.

Dr. Alexander Wetmore,
Hotel Lexington,
48th Street and Lexington Ave.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Wetmore:

Herewith a letter received from Mr. Carriker
this morning, together with a copy of my note to him.

Also one from Mr. J. A. Allis with carbon
copies of two letters of introductions to some of his friends
in Maracaibo.

Nothing else of importance in this morning's
mail.

It is a bright, sunny day with the thermometer
at present registering about 50° in the sun!

Sincerely,

Louise M. Pearson.

March 3, 1941.

Mr. M. A. Carriker, Jr.
Beach Avenue and Wave Street,
Beachwood, N. J.

My dear Mr. Carriker:

Because of the snow storm Dr. Wetmore decided to leave Washington a day earlier than originally planned since he had several business matter to attend to in New York before embarking for Colombia, hence my acknowledgment of your letter of March 1, which I am forwarding to Dr. Wetmore for his information.

Dr. Wetmore wrote you on the eve of his departure so that you are now informed that the ship "Quirigua" sails at 12:00 noon on Wednesday, March 5. It sails from Pier 9.

With best wishes for a pleasant and profitable journey, I am

Sincerely yours,

Secretary to Dr. Wetmore.

lp

Beachwood, N.J., March 1.

Dr. Alexander Wetmore,
U.S. Nat. Museum,
Washington, D.C.,

Dear Doctor Wetmore:

Yours of February 24th., enclosing draft for \$1,750 for field expenses on Colombian trip, has been received, and will secure the Travellers checks, as you suggest. I herewith return the receipt for same.

Your later letter of the 26th. received last night, together with enclosed documents, which need not be enumerated. Kindly advise Mr. Oliver that I received his communication concerning the shipment of the chest and duffel bag, which I will secure from the express Company today, not having had the opportunity to do so before, since I have been working steadily up to and including yesterday.

Am glad to learn that you have the passports and visas on same, but is is annoying not to have received the permits from the Colombian Government. Unless the necessary advice has been forwarded by the authorities from Bogota to Barranquilla, we may be held up in getting the outfit through the customs. However I trust that we shall find everything in order there. At all events, I would not think of delaying our departure next Wednesday on account of the non-receipt of the permits. I have had the same thing happen to me several times before, but I have always been able to arrange matters after arriving at the port of destination.

I was expecting you to keep all documents for me until we met in New York. You did not advise me of the hour of sailing of the "Quirigua", nor the pier from which it leaves. I would greatly appreciate this information, so that it will reach me not later than Tuesday morning. I am planning to go up to New York on Wednesday morning, unless the steamer will be leaving too early, but I imagine they will sail around noon, the usual hour.

I think I can get a friend to take me up in his station wagon, with my baggage, if not, will go on train, which arrives at Liberty St. about 9.45 A.M.

I am glad to hear such favorable reports about our prospective field companion. Doubtless he will prove to be O.K., many of them are.

Am glad to report a complete recovery from my cold, or whatever it was, and am feeling fine.

We have had a terrific snowstorm here, starting yesterday morning and lasting 24 hours, with more than a foot of snow on the level, with many deep drifts. It will hamper me somewhat in getting about today, but by Monday things should be well cleared up. I had a tough job getting home last night from Fort Monmouth, taking two hours, and getting stuck twice.

Will write again if anything arises of importance. Many thanks for all the help you have given me in getting ready for the trip. I feel rather guilty about not having been able to do more myself, usually having had to do everything myself on other trips, it seems odd not to be doing it now. With best wishes, and looking forward to seeing you in New York, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

W. A. Carriger Jr.

3/12/41

GRACE NATIONAL BANK
HANOVER SQUARE
NEW YORK

J. A. ALLIS
VICE PRESIDENT

February 28, 1941.

Dr. Alexander Wetmore,
Smithsonian Institution,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Dr. Wetmore:

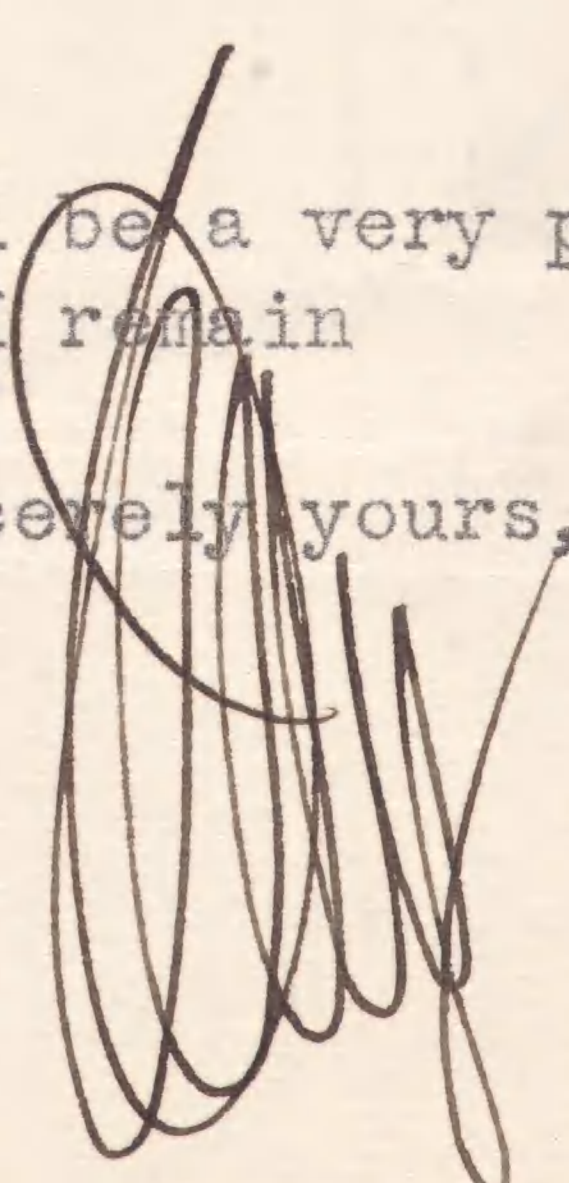
I apologize for not having written you before and for not having sent you introductions to some of our friends in Maracaibo. I enclose two such letters herewith.

Sr. Mario Belloso is a man of substantial means and president of the Rotary Club. Our Mr. Diez believes he will be glad to be of any help to you in making arrangements for your trip.

The Banco de Maracaibo is the most important bank in the town and I trust that Senor Chirinos will find it possible to render you some courtesies.

I hope your trip will be a very pleasant one, and with kindest regards, I remain

Very sincerely yours,



GRACE NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW YORK
NEW YORK, N. Y.

COPY

BK 8150 20M 8-40 W G S

28 de febrero de 1941.

Señor don
Mario Belloso,
M. A. Belloso & Co.,
Maracaibo, Venezuela.

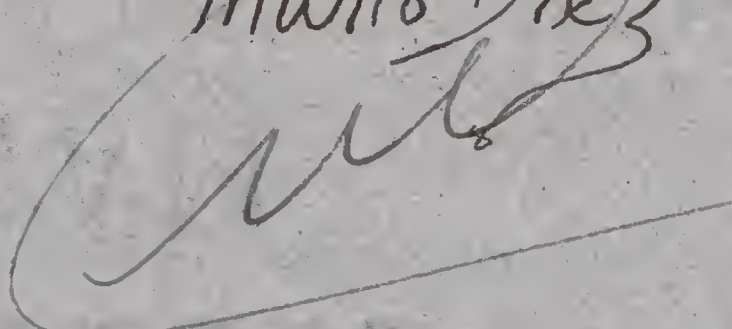
Mi querido amigo:

Me es grato presentarte al portador, señor Alexander Wetmore, alto funcionario del Smithsonian Institution de Washington, D. C., quien se dirige a Maracaibo en viaje de estudios relacionados con la institución que representa, y la cual es sin duda bien conocida por tí.

Aprovecho la oportunidad para enviarte un cordial saludo y agradecerte de antemano cualquier atención o indicación que puedas hacerle a mi recomendado.

Tu afmo. amigo,

Mario Diez



GRACE NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW YORK
NEW YORK, N. Y.

COPY

BK 8150 20M 8-40 W G S

28 de febrero de 1941.

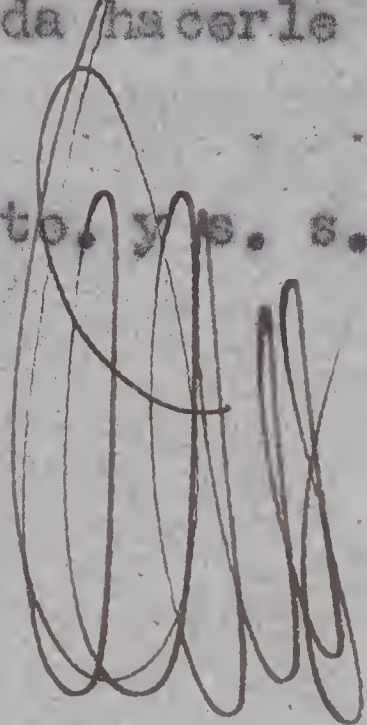
Señor don
Apolodoro Chirinos, hijo,
Director Gerente,
Banco de Maracaibo,
Maracaibo, Venezuela.

Estimado señor Chirinos:

El portador, señor Alexander Wetmore,
alto funcionario del Smithsonian Institution de
Washington, D. C., se dirige a Maracaibo en viaje
de estudios relacionados con la institución que re-
presenta, y la cual es sin duda bien conocida por
usted.

Aprovecho la oportunidad para saludarle
muy cordialmente y agradecerle de antemano cualquier
atención o indicación que pueda hacerle a mi recomen-
dado.

De Ud. atto. y s. s.



STANDARD TIME INDICATED
RECEIVED AT
(43)
TELEPHONE YOUR TELEGRAMS TO POSTAL TELEGRAPH

Postal Telegraph

Mackay Radio
Commercial Cables



All America Cables
Canadian Pacific Telegraphs

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Form 16

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A WETMORE=

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION WASHN DC=

1941 FEB 26 AM 11 45
A. WETMORE
FEB 26 1941

RETEL CAN SUPPLY 200 WINCHESTER MAKE 315 CALIBER 8 BY 57 MAUSER
SOFT POINT STAINLESS STEEL SMOKELESS CARTRIDGES \$9.64 PER 100
LESS 10 PERCENT=

SMITH ABERCROMBIE AND FITCH CO.

A. WETMORE
FEB 26 1941

200 315 8 57 \$9.64 100 10

February 26, 1941.

Abercrombie & Fitch,
45th and Madison Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

Attention: Mr. Smith.

Gentlemen:

In accordance with your telegram of today I will call some time on Tuesday, March 4, to secure the 200 Winchester make 315 rifle cartridges 8 x 57 Mauser. I will pay for these in person on delivery, or arrange payment in Washington whichever will be agreeable to you. I am sailing early the following morning for Colombia.

With appreciation of your prompt attention, I am

Very truly yours,

A. Wetmore,
Assistant Secretary.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM
BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY
ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY
NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

ALL CORRESPONDENCE
SHOULD BE ADDRESSED
TO THE SECRETARY



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Washington, U.S.A.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART
NATIONAL COLLECTION OF FINE ARTS
FREER GALLERY OF ART
INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES
DIVISION OF RADIATION AND
ORGANISMS

February 21 1941.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This will serve to introduce Dr. Alexander Wetmore, Assistant Secretary, Smithsonian Institution, in charge of the United States National Museum.

Dr. Wetmore will travel officially to Colombia on business for the Smithsonian Institution and the United States National Museum to secure collections of birds and other natural history material. He will return through Venezuela to Maracaibo and from there to Curaçao to take the steamer home. Any courtesies that may be afforded him in his work will be greatly appreciated.



C. G. Abbot
Secretary.

February 21, 1941.

Dr. Armando Dugand,
Universidad Nacional
Instituto de Ciencias Naturales,
Apartado Postal No. 2535,
Bogotá, Colombia.

Dear Dr. Dugand:

Today we are dispatching to you direct by mail, through the International Exchange Service of the Smithsonian Institution, four parcels containing the volumes of Cory and Hellmayr's Birds of the Americas, that I wrote you about recently. I trust that these may reach you without mishap. It seemed best to me to send them on in advance rather than to try to bring them with me since I expect now to come from Barranquilla to Bogotá by air as I wrote you.

As you can imagine I am in the midst of preparations for my departure. There is much to do. Some time ago, through the American Embassy in Bogotá notification was sent to your government regarding my coming, indicating that the scientific equipment included guns and ammunition that I was bringing with me for my work. I had word a few days ago that the matter was still pending. I hope that decision on this will be reached soon as the time of my departure is approaching. The only question seemed to be, so far as we know, one of a new decree that is under consideration, but I do not believe that this should affect the work that we have in contemplation.

I am happy indeed that Carlos Lehmann can accompany us as I am sure that this will be mutually pleasant. As I dictate this letter there has just come to me his airmail letter asking me to bring down certain ammunition that he needs. I am taking this up immediately to see if the shells are available.

Colombia I know is going to be of interest to me, not alone for its birds but for the opportunity that I shall have to meet you and others who I have known from correspondence for years. With my kindest regards and best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

A. Wetmore,
Assistant Secretary.

February 21, 1941.

Mr. F. Carlos Lehmann V.
Universidad Nacional
Instituto de Ciencias Naturales,
Apartado Postal No. 2535,
Bogotá, Colombia.

Dear Mr. Lehmann:

Yours of February 17 has just reached me this afternoon. I have had our purchasing agent make immediate inquiry concerning the cartridges that you desire to learn that these are made only in Germany, and that naturally very few can be imported into this country at the present time. The only quotation that I have been able to get on them is at a price of \$25.00 U.S. per 100 so that 200 would cost \$50.00. This is so extraordinary that I shall not go further with this unless I hear from you to the contrary. If you wish me to purchase any at the extraordinary high price quoted please send me a wireless message immediately on receipt of this letter and I shall try to see what I can do. As I have said above these shells are not made in the United States and I presume few if any are now available from Germany.

I am happy indeed to learn that you will be able to accompany me on the coming excursion and I am looking forward with keen anticipation to meeting all of you, and to the work that we shall do together. The bird life of the regions that we shall visit will be fascinating I know and there will be many things that are new to me.

As I wrote Dr. Dugand, Mr. Carriker and I expect to land at Barranquilla and he will go to Santa Marta while I continue to Bogotá. I shall look forward to seeing you there and we shall make our plans there for return to the coast. I want to have a few days in the city so as to see your Institution and collections and also to meet some of the scientists there that I have known in this country and to make the acquaintance of some others.

With my kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

A. Wetmore,
Assistant Secretary.

UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL
INSTITUTO DE CIENCIAS NATURALES

APARTADO POSTAL No. 2535

TELEFONO 5971

BOGOTA - COLOMBIA

NUMERO _____

SECCION Ornitología.

A. WETMORE
FEB 21 1941

Bogotá, febrero 17 de 1941.

Sr. Dr.

Alexander Wetmore,
Assistant Secretary. United States Nat'l Museum.
Washington. D. C., U.S.A.

Muy estimado Dr. Wetmore:

Acaba de decirme el Dr. A. Dugand, que usted muy amablemente ha aceptado que yo vaya con usted en su excursión a la costa del Caribe, lo cual le agradezco mucho.

Con mucha pena le voy a pedir un favor, pero lo hago porque es la única oportunidad de conseguir lo que necesito. Se trata de lo siguiente: Si no es demasiada molestia para usted le agradecería infinitamente que me traiga unos doscientos (200) cartuchos para rifle calibre .315, o sea 8m/ms por 57 m/ms. (8 x 57) Mauser. El valor de estos cartuchos le será cubierto por este Instituto tan pronto como usted llegue a Bogotá.

Usted sugiere al Dr. Dugand que yo me vaya adelante a Sta. Marta o Rio Hacha, pero yo prefiero esperarlo en Bogotá; pues deseo hablar con usted detenidamente sobre varios puntos de gran interes para mí con los ejemplares a la vista. Así podremos despues regresar a la costa en avión.

Recibí su carta de 21 de enero, así como la de Miss Pearson. Le agradezco sus indicaciones a cerca de mis preguntas. Como usted supone, es posible que las águilas pequeñas sean *B. polyosoma* y que la grande puede ser *B. poecilochrous*; aún algo mas sobre este última especie: el ejemplar único que se capturó, es del mismo color que *Leucopternis schistacea* y de tamaño mayor que *Geranoaëtus melanoleucus meridensis*, con alas más anchas.

En espera de sus gratas nuevas y mientras tengo el placer de hacerlo personalmente reciba un atento saludo de su servidor y amigo,

F. Carlos Lehmann V.

F. Carlos Lehmann V.
Jefe de Ornitología.

FCL.

February 13, 1941.

Dr. Armando Dugand,
Universidad Nacional
Instituto de Ciencias Naturales,
Apartado Postal No. 2535,
Bogotá, Colombia.

Dear Dr. Dugand:

I have been delighted to have yours of February 8, and am looking forward to meeting you in Bogotá next month. As stated in my letter of January 27 I expect to reach Barranquilla on the United Fruit Line Steamer "Quirigua" March 10, and will come to Bogotá by air as soon as I can make the necessary arrangement. Mr. Carriker will go to Santa Marta to make preliminary arrangements for our trip and will wait for me there. I expect to spend about a week in Bogotá.

Mr. Carriker and I plan to get a camion in Santa Marta and to travel with this through Casare and Valle Dupar to Riohacha and then cross into the Goagira. We expect to stop briefly, perhaps for a week, on the way but will plan on working first in the Goagira. I believe we can use the camion through the western half of the Goagira but will expect to get horses to cover the eastern section which is the most interesting. I shall have to return as I told you about the end of April when Mr. Carriker will finish in the Goagira if we are not already through, and will then come over into the Perijá and Motilone section. I am sorry indeed that I shall not be able to remain for the entire period.

I shall be pleased to have Mr. Carlos Lehmann accompany us for three or four weeks as you suggest and trust that you will be able to make the necessary arrangements. As I have indicated above I expect to return from Bogotá to the coast by air. I am not certain at the present moment as to the length of time required for transportation overland. Mr. Lehmann may wish to ship his equipment or to travel himself ahead so that he can meet us in Santa Marta, or he can arrange to meet us in Riohacha. I am told that there are small boats that run along the coast between Santa Marta and Riohacha. I shall be interested to meet Mr. Lehmann as we have had some correspondence, principally about hawks. I am also happy to learn that you are building up a collection in ornithology as this will be an important part of your work and one in which there is much to be done.

I may add that both Mr. Carriker and I are familiar with Spanish, while Mr. Carriker, as you know, has lived for years in the Santa Marta region.

The set of books by Cory and Hellmayr I find is complete and I shall forward them to you in a few days. I believe it will be desirable to send them rather than to try to bring them in view of the fact that I will be traveling from Barranquilla to Bogotá by air.

With my kindest regards and best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

A. Wetmore,
Assistant Secretary.

lp

UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL
INSTITUTO DE CIENCIAS NATURALES

APARTADO POSTAL No. 2535

TELEFONO 5971

BOGOTA - COLOMBIA

NUMERO 52

SECCION Dirección

Bogotá, febrero 8 de 1941

A. WETMORE

FEB 12 1941

Dr. Alexander Wetmore
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Wetmore:

Your kind letter of January 27th. was received yesterday and I am extremely glad to learn of your visit to Colombia. I very especially expect that you will carry your plan to come to Bogotá for a few days. This is indeed good news and it will be a great pleasure for me to have the opportunity of meeting you personally.

Your very fine words about my appointment as Director of this Institute are gratefully appreciated, and regarding the most friendly relations which the distinguished scientific workers of the Smithsonian Institution have for all of us here, I can assure you that they are esteemed and heartily reciprocated. For my part, I will make it a special aim to bring such relations to even closer union.

No doubt the Guajira Peninsula and the regions next to it offer an interesting field for collecting birds although the ecological conditions of the peninsula itself are mostly of the brushy xerophytic type while large spaces are almost desertic save for a few widely spaced bushes of thorny Mimosaceae and Cacti. This sort of vegetation occurs also in some sections of the lower Magdalena valley and the Caribbean coast which which I am familiar being though of a much less desertic nature.

The Perijá, Negra and Motilones ranges lying between Colombia and Venezuela should yield interesting discoveries which may lead to a better understanding of the origin of the bird fauna of the Magdalena valley. This should be completed if possible by collecting in the middle and lower valley of the río Cesare. I understand that Mr. W. H. Phelps or his collectors have recently worked in the eastern side of the ranges, around Maracaibo.

I have had in mind for a time to send Mr. Carlos Lehmann, who is in charge of our Sección de Ornitología, to the Cesare valley and the Guajira. He is an able collector as well as a trained taxidermist and has added many valuable and interesting specimens to our collections and to our

UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL
INSTITUTO DE CIENCIAS NATURALES

APARTADO POSTAL N^o. 2535

TELEFONO 5971

BOGOTA - COLOMBIA

NUMERO _____

SECCION Dirección

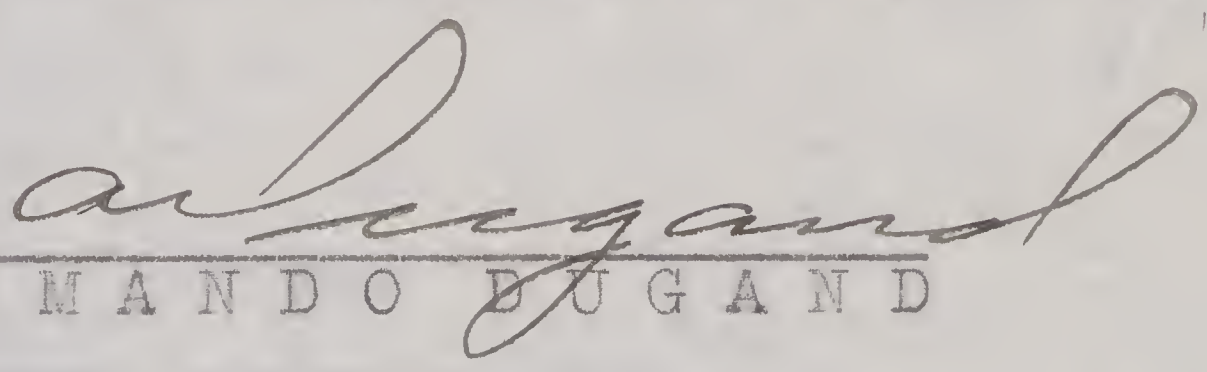
- 2 -

incipient Museum. I wonder if you would consider his company agreeable with your own plans, as I am sure that personally Mr. Lehmann is a young man who will fulfill anybody's idea of companionship, especially in the jungle. He speaks a fluent English.

Should you agree with Mr. Lehmann going with you for a period of, say, three to four weeks, please let me know at your earliest convenience so that I may ask permission for his trip and the necessary funds for his expenses.

Trusting to hear from you again very soon, I remain very sincerely

A/D J/RA.


A R M A N D O D U G A N D

January 27, 1941.

Dr. Armando Dugand,
Director del Instituto de Ciencias Naturales
de la Universidad Nacional,
Bogotá, Colombia.

Dear Dr. Dugand:

I am happy to write to congratulate you upon your appointment as Director of the Instituto de Ciencias Naturales and to extend to you my sincere good wishes in your new post. I do not need to tell you that we in the Smithsonian Institution have had the friendliest of relations with the scientific workers in your Institution, and shall look forward to even closer union under your own able directorship. Your country offers wonderful opportunities for research in this field and I know of no one more competent to direct this valuable work.

For several years past I have been interested in the Goagira Peninsula, especially since the principal birds that we have in the National Museum from northern Colombia are those that you have sent us from Atlántico and a few from the Santa Marta area. We have nothing from farther east. It is my desire now to arrange a trip to Colombia for the purpose of making collections of birds in the Goagira, leaving New York on the Steamship "Quirigua" March 5 and arriving at Barranquilla March 10. I have asked the State Department to take up the necessary arrangements for permits for this work with the authorities of your country as well as for the importation of my collecting equipment which will include the usual collecting guns and ammunition. I would expect to bring with me Mr. M. A. Carriker, Jr. whose work in the Santa Marta country is no doubt well known to you and to have him with me as assistant. I will have to leave the Goagira at the end of April but wish Mr. Carriker to continue the work there, and I hope to have him do some further collecting for us in the Perijá region.

It is my plan to come from Barranquilla to Bogotá for a few days by air and then to return to Santa Marta to make the start for the Goagira. I shall hope, therefore, to have the opportunity of seeing you in Bogotá.

As another matter of interest to you I have finally secured for you a copy of Hellmayr & Cory "The Birds of the Americas" published by the Field Museum of Natural History. The books have just arrived but I have not yet had time to examine them to make sure they are all right. I will let you know in a few days whether I am sending them on now or whether I will bring them with me.

You undoubtedly know that Dr. Augustin Nieto-Caballero was here for the Scientific Congress. It was a great pleasure to me to meet him, and to learn of his progressive plan for the Universidad Nacional. With my kindest regards and best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

A. Wetmore,
Assistant Secretary.

lp

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT

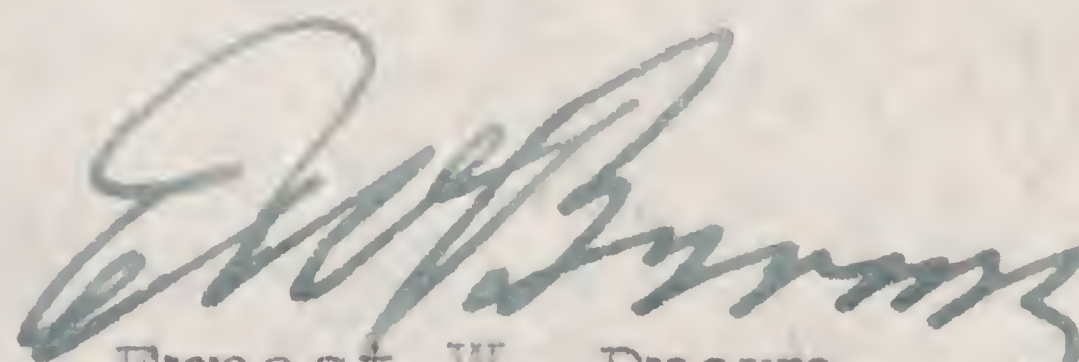
REPLY TO

MAJOR AND SUPERINTENDENT

February 19, 1941.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The Records of arrest of the Metropolitan Police Department of the District of Columbia, U.S.A., do not show an arrest of Dr. Alexander Wetmore on any charge.


Ernest W. Brown,
Major and Superintendent.

ENB:jeo

Walter Ruch. ask for this
Army Dispensary
Ment

Police

Call Leap

Feb. 24

February 19, 1941
12.50 p.m.

Mr. Leap, State Department, Branch 522--says

Has received message from Bogota and explains that request was presented by the ambassador January 28 and it has been followed up twice, but no answer has been received, and the ambassador thinks the delay is caused by new decree in process of being issued, and that the Colombian Government has promised some action--perhaps will expedite the matter. If the State Department does not let Dr. Wetmore know of further action, says within a week for this date, suggests that Dr. Wetmore call Mr. Leap and at that time perhaps some arrangements can be made if no answer has been received, perhaps a "follow-up", and that would give time to cancel trip if that would be necessary. Mr. Leap thought Dr. Wetmore was sailing March 5.

Shuman

DR. ERNEST F. SAPPINGTON

1108 SIXTEENTH STREET

WASHINGTON

February 14, 1941

To Whom it May Concern:

This is to certify that I have been Dr. Alex. Wetmore's personal physician for about twenty years. He is not now suffering with and contagious or infectious disease. He has no chronic disease. He is in excellent physical condition.

Ernest F. Sappington M.D.

M E M O R A N D U M.

January 29, 1941.

In case of return by way of Curacao write the
American Consul and ask him to get reservation at the
Piscadera Bay Club.

A. Wetmore,
Assistant Secretary.

lp

January 21 1941.

Sir:

According to plans now developed Dr. Alexander Wetmore, Assistant Secretary, Smithsonian Institution, in charge of the United States National Museum, wishes to visit Colombia for the purpose of making collections of birds for the use of the U. S. National Museum. His plans cover travel in the northeastern part of that country, in particular in the Goagira Peninsula.

Dr. Wetmore will have with him as assistant Mr. M. A. Carriker, Jr. who will aid in the work in the Goagira and will continue this work into the Perijá region and possibly the adjacent Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta. It is expected that Dr. Wetmore's visit will cover approximately two months while Mr. Carriker would be engaged for approximately six months in the country.

Dr. Wetmore and Mr. Carriker plan to sail from New York on the United Fruit Line Steamer "Quirigua" on March 5, this boat being due to arrive at Barranquilla, Colombia March 10. It will be much appreciated if the proper authorities in Colombia may be informed of this work with a request that the necessary permissions be granted. As indicated above the work is official and is entirely for the benefit of the U. S. National Museum.

Dr. Wetmore and Mr. Carriker will have with them the usual scientific outfit necessary for a field expedition of this kind including in this three 16 gauge shotguns numbers 303739, 303542 and 302698. I may explain that the three guns are necessary to allow one each for Dr. Wetmore and Mr. Carriker, and a spare in case one is broken. They will also have with them a single shot 22 caliber pistol number 31338, and a Colt revolver 38 caliber number 587475. The equipment and supplies will include the necessary ammunition loaded with fine shot for collection of specimens.

Dr. Wetmore will expect to visit Bogotá briefly, but it is

hoped that any necessary permits covering work in the field and customs entry may be arranged in advance.

Your cooperation in these matters will be much appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Secretary.

The Honorable,
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

A.W.

State, Secretary

January 16 1941.

Sir:

According to plans now developed Dr. Alexander Wetmore, Assistant Secretary, Smithsonian Institution, in charge of the United States National Museum, wishes to visit Colombia for the purpose of making collections of birds for the use of the U. S. National Museum. His plans cover travel in the northeastern part of that country, in particular in the Goagira Peninsula.

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INDEXED

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C. G. ABBOT

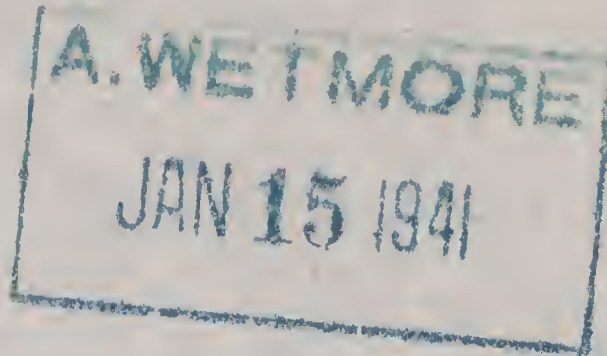
Secretary.

The Honorable,
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

INDEXED

Beachwood, N.J., Jan. 13, 1941

Dr. Alexander Wetmore,
U.S. National Museum,
Washington, D.C.,



Dear Doctor Wetmore:

I enclose a letter received today from Señor Zuñiga, in Santa Marta, which is self explanatory.

Commenting on the information given in this letter, it seems to me that we shall be forced to take a tent (and fly) and complete camping equipment. Furthermore, for work in the mountains it will probably be necessary to camp, or stop at some house (if there is a suitable one) as near the base of the mountains as possible, and make daily excursions on horseback up into the mountains to collect, the same as I did at Cerro Tuxtla in Mexico.

It will be easy for me to secure a good man at Santa Marta to take with us, two, if necessary, either through my brother-in-law there, or Señor Zuñiga. I have a very good, small tent, about 7 by 8 feet (water-proof balloon fabric~~X~~), and very light, which I think it might be advisable to take along also, for use of the man or men we might have.

Zuñiga does not say whether there is a road from Uribia to Puerta Estrella, but we could learn that in Rio Hacha. If there is no road, we may be forced to go by sea from Riohacha to Puerta Estrella.

However all these details may easily be settled when we once arrive in Santa Marta, if necessary by wiring to Uribia for the information.

I think you had best plan on taking a saddle, saddle-blanket and bridle with you (the saddle blanket, on second though, can be secured down there, better and cheaper). I think that covers all suggestions which I have for the present.

Yours very sincerely,

M. A. Carriker Jr.

M. A. Carriker, Jr.

APARTADO NO. 43 : : : :
TELEFONO NO. 403 : : : :
CODIGOS: LIEBER'S : : : :
A. B. C. 5a. EDICION : : : :

M. A. ZUÑIGA

IMPORTADOR

DIRECCION TELEGRAFICA:
"MIZUÑIGA"

SANTA MARTA
COLOMBIA

Enero 9 de 1941

Sr. don,
M.A. Carriker,
Beachwood, U.S.A.-

Estimado amigo:

Me refiero a su carta que se relaciona con su posible viaje a la península Goajira.-

Los datos que Ud. necesita se los voy a suministrar en la siguiente forma:

La cordillera a que Ud. se refiere no tiene bosques propiamente hablando sino vegetación poco exuberante compuesta de arboles poco corpulentos y de poca maleza entre sí.- En toda la península goajira hay caseríos pero especialmente en los lugares en donde ya el gobierno nacional ha excavado posos para agua pero en la cordillera, señalada por Ud. hay una región poco habitada, no tiene agua por ser esta una de las principales características de la Goajira pero si tiene veredas y caminos que la hacen transitable.- Es fácil conseguir los viveres de uso común en la región, como son: arroz, carne, manteca, pescado, maíz, frijoles, etc, pero es necesario que Uds. traigan sus toldas de campaña y sus utiles de cocina para que puedan proporcionarse de ese modo mayores comodidades.- Las bestias son faciles de conseguir pero comprándolas pues el sistema de alquiler es poco conocido y casi no se usa.- Estas bestias son fáciles de vender despues con algun demerito.- Considero que en esa región una buena bestia se adquiriera por unos \$80,00 moneda colombiana, o sea alrededor de \$45,00 U.S.dy.-

La carretera entre Fundación y Riohacha es transitable en todo el año y en la Goajira en tiempo de verano, es decir, de marzo a julio es transitable en automóvil en toda su extensión.-

En la ciudad de Uribia, que es la capital de la Goajira, hay un pequeño campo de aterrizaje para aviones militares pero no esta utilizado todavía por la aviación comercial.- De modo pues que como cosa normal no puede pensarse en ese sistema de transporte.- Esta población también tiene una estación de radio que la utilizan para el cambio de mensajes en todo el país y también con el exterior por conducto de las estaciones mas potentes que hay en el resto del país, de modo pues que si presta servicio para tener conexión tanto con el país como con el exterior.-

Si necesita algún otro dato tendré mucho gusto en suministrarselo.-

Con mis respetos para Carmelita y recuerdos para sus hijos, me suscribo su atto. S.S. y amigo,

mazm.-

From Santa Marta, one can go to Fundador by rail, and in Fundador, one can wait for a truck that goes to Rio Hacha. Trips are irregular. Cars are not obtainable for the trip.

Between Aruba and Rio Hacha and Pto. Estrella, there are sailing vessel connections, a number of them with auxiliary motors; among Captains doing that route is one whom I know quite well. He has 3 wives in Goajira, plus his wedded wife who travels with him from time to time. I might even be able to arrange the loan of one of these wives for Dr.W., if he should happen here at an opportune time!! Kidding aside, I thought that sailing vessels were quite frequent and regular, and I still think so, notwithstanding Polvliet's (that is the chap who went to Goajira to ~~xx~~ look into the possibilities of extending the Dutch Airlines) information that sometimes 4 or 5 weeks go by without any vessel, because this Harry (the captain mentioned above) has not stayed in port more than 4 or 5 days at the most on any of his trips yet. One thing is possible, namely that a lot of these trips do not end officially at Goajira, i.e. they go bootlegging, but that I can't be sure of.

Rio Hacha is also ~~7~~ 7 hours away from Maracaibo by car or truck, and that apparently is the shortest route, but it has been "disrecommended" because of highwaymen on the route.

Offhand, I imagine the best route would be via Aruba, because at least comparatively this would be more civilized than Fundador, and if a couple of weeks or days are spent waiting for a vessel here, at least with all the bad features of the Hotel Caribe, there is running water, toilets, showers, and one does get a pear and an apple ever so often and American meat, even though the cook doesn't know how to use it, and murders it!

I believe it would be more trouble to get out of that section than going in because coming back the ships have to work against the current, and they might be carrying livestock and things like that. Going in, their cargo is mainly food products, silks and things like that.

Added
later :

Apparently the consensus of opinion points to Aruba as the logical point of departure. It is overnight by schooner to either Pto. Lopez or Pto Estrella on the Goajira Peninsula - the trip via Sta. Martha or Barranquilla is longer. Sailing vessels are (as I thought) obtainable quite regularly, and if necessary I would be glad to help time his arrival here so that there won't be too long a wait (judging by freight and things like that).

List of contents of containers packed for Dr. A. Wetmore -
Mr. M. A. Carriker, Jr., Outfit to South America.

- #1 Fibre Field Chest containing:
- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 2 Canteens | 2 Screw Tops for Gasoline Tins |
| 1 Set (2) Minimum & Maximum Thermometers | 12 Gaskets for above |
| 2 Pkgs. Adhesive Compresses | 1 Wash Basin |
| 2 Bottles Halazone Tablets | 1 Boxwood Scale |
| 2 Tubes Carbulated Petrolatum | 1 Fitch Paint Brush |
| 1 Bottle Plasmochin | 24 Mantles for Gasoline Lantern |
| 2 Tubes Atabrine Tablets | 2 Generators for " " |
| 2 Tubes Sketofax | 2 Bundles wood Strips |
| 1 Water Bucket | 1 D Handle for Duffle Bag |
| 1 Pkg. Letterhead paper | 1 Padlock " " " |
| 100 White Official Envelopes #9 | 1 Pair Bone Cutting Forceps |
| 3 Lamps for Flashlight | 2 Tarpaulins |
| 3 Lamps for Headlight | 40 Sheets Rope Manila Paper |
| 1 Roll Adhesive Plaster, 7" | |
| 1 Aneroid Barometer | |
| 2 Steel Files | |
| 50 Quinine Capsules | |
| 1 Bottle Aspirin Tablets | |
| 2 Rolls Bandage | |
| 12 Bichloride Tablets | |
| 1 Bottle Mercurochrome | |
| 9 Food Bags | |
| 9 Pencils | |
| 2 Pair Scissors | |
| 3 Pair Forceps | |
| 3 Scalpels | |
| 1 Box Pins | |
| 1 Spool Linen Thread | |
| 1 Spool Cotton Thread | |
| 10 Surgeons Needles | |
| 1 Tape Measure, Steel, Metric | |
| 3 Can Spigots | |
-
- #2 Fibre Field Chest containing:
- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 Midgenette for cot | 1 Game Bag |
| 6 Cans Arsenic | 1 Filter Funnel |
| 3 # Alum | 3 Bags Sawdust |
| 24 Flashlight Batteries | 2 Tarpaulins |
| 1 Ball Cotton Twine | 1 Lot Bird Labels |
| 2 Bottles Eternal Ink | 1 Screwdriver |
| 1 Flashlight | |
-
- #3 Fibre Telescope Case, large size, containing:
- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 5 Cardboard Boxes | |
| 10 Rolls Jewelers Cotton | |
-
- #4 Fibre Telescope Case, large size, containing:
- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 5 Cardboard Boxes | |
| 3 Rolls Cotton Batting | |

#5 Fibre Telescope Case, large size, containing:

5 Cardboard Boxes
3 Rolls Cotton Batting

#6 Fibre Telescope Case, small size, containing:

1 Quart Neatsfoot Oil	2 Cans Gun Oil
1 Pint Benzine	1 Tomlinson Gun Cleaner
$\frac{1}{2}$ Pint Alcohol	2 Auxiliary Gun Barrels
1 Bag Sawdust	1 Lot Excelsior

#7 Fibre Telescope Case, small size, containing:

4 # Napthalene
1 Lot Excelsior

#8 Wooden Crate containing:

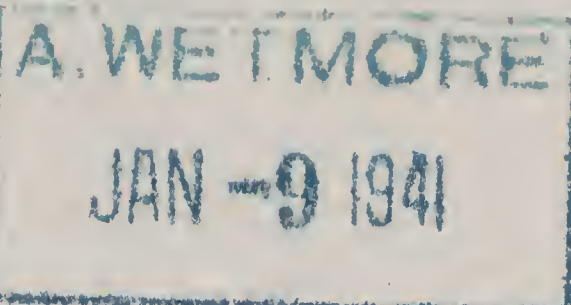
1 Tent	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Gal. Alcohol
1 Tent Fly	1 Copper Tank, 2 gallon size
1 Lot Tent Stakes	1 Tank Box for above
1 Cooking Outfit	1 Tank Key
1 Gasoline Lantern	1 Padlock
1 Fiber Carrying case for lantern	2 Duffle Bags
	4 Rolls Mah Jong Cotton

#9 Wooden Crate containing:

1 Folding Cot	1 Primus Stove
1 Folding Table	1 Net Frame for Cot
6 Folding Boxes	1 Globe for Gasoline Lantern
2 Camp Chairs	1 Lot Excelsior
1 Dryer for Skins	

#10 Wooden Box containing:

700 Loaded Shells, 32 Cal., #12 shot	50 Loaded Shells, 16 gauge #6 Shot
300 " " 32 Cal., Dust Shot	75 " " 16 " #4 Shot
400 " " 16 Gauge, #12 Shot	50 " " 16 " #2 Shot
275 " " 16 " #10 Shot	1000 Primers, #1 $\frac{1}{2}$
100 " " 16 " #8 Shot	6 - $\frac{1}{2}$ pound cans Shotgun Powder
150 " " 16 " #7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Shot	16 # Shot - #12
	6 # Shot - Dust



Beachwood, N.J., Jan. 5, 1941.

Dr. Alexander Wetmore,

U.S. Nat. Museum,

Washington, D.C.,

Dear Doctor Wetmore:

Yours of the 2nd. at hand, and it is with much pleasure that I learn of the completion of arrangements for our Colombian trip.

The sailing date and all other arrangements proposed by you are entirely satisfactory to me, and you may depend that I shall do all in my power to make the expedition a successful one and a pleasant one for you, in so much as I may be able to do so.

In regard to the suspension of sailings to Santa Marta by the United Fruit Co., I think it is due to the fact that they have just about abandoned that division. In a recent letter from my brother-in-law at Santa Marta he casually remarked that the government was endeavoring to stimulate other forms of agriculture, etc. to help out the planters who had been in bananas, so that I take it that the United Fruit Co is just about washed up down there.

However, that is of no great moment for us, since there are nightly trips made by a large steam launch between Barranquilla and Cienega, then from there to Santa Marta by train (20 kilometers). It only makes it more inconvenient, having to make so many transfers of our baggage, etc. Also it would have been much simpler to have passed the customs in Santa Marta than in Barranquilla.

The Passport which I used in Mexico was returned to you, in your office, for delivery to the State Department. Doubtless it is on file there and may be secured for this trip.

As to guns, I see no need of making any change from the program of last year, and you may apply for entry for the 22 pistol and the 38 cal. Colt revolver.

I, too, have been thinking seriously about the advisability of taking a light-weight tent with us, also one of the Abercrombie and Fitch aluminum cooking outfits, such as I always carried in South America. I am still awaiting more detailed information concerning actual conditions in the mountains we plan to visit in eastern Guajira, which information I should receive by the end of this month. However, I do think that we should take a tent and cooking outfit, as they will be especially useful in the mountains south of the Sierra Nevada, which must be very sparsely settled, since it is only about 25 years since it was first penetrated by the Franciscan missionaries from Richacha.

I will be glad to go to Washington at any time you think desirable. I would suggest sometime early in February. I shall go by train this time, since I get entirely too much driving by automobile these days, about 65 miles a day, to and from my work.

If anything further of interest develops, I will advise you at once.
Yours very sincerely,

W. A. Carriger Jr

P.S. Please send me Dr. Stirling's address (in Mexico)

Armando Dugand

Director del

*Instituto de Ciencias Naturales
de la Universidad Nacional*

Enero 10. de 1941

Information

for TOURIST VISITORS LANDING IN JAMAICA

1. Tourist visitors staying over in Jamaica are required to hand the following forms (which may be obtained on the Ship or Plane) duly completed to the Port Officers on arrival:—

- (a) REGISTRATION FORM—(Aliens only) to be handed to Security Officer.
 - (b) CUSTOMS DECLARATION FORM
 - (c) FINANCE DECLARATION FORM
- To be handed to Customs Officer.

Visitors should state on the Finance Form particulars and value of any Jewellery, Cameras, Furs and Fur garments and/or Radios in their possession, as when they are leaving the Island they must satisfy the Customs that they brought these articles in with them.

Visitors are asked to complete these forms before arrival in order to facilitate examination by the Officers on duty and to enable you to pass through with the utmost expedition.

You will be given an Identification Certificate to carry on your person whilst in Jamaica. This Certificate must be handed in when you leave the Island.

CAMERAS & PHOTOGRAPHY.

2. Cameras are allowed to be brought in by Visitors and developed black and white films or plates may be taken out after submission to the Censor which the Tourist Bureau will gladly arrange for you. In the case of coloured movie films these cannot be processed in the Island and must be lodged at the Tourist Bureau in Kingston, who arrange for their processing and forwarding through the post to owner's address. With the exception of a few restricted areas which include harbours, docks and shipping, pictures may be taken in all parts of the Island.

MONEY.

3. There is no restriction on the amount of funds a visitor may bring into the country. Funds may be in dollar currency or Bank drafts or Travellers cheques issued in dollars or sterling. Visitors are not allowed however to bring in English Bank notes. The Finance Form (1c above) will be handed back to you and must be presented to the Customs officer when you leave the Island endorsed with the amount of money you take out at the time of departure which may not exceed the amount brought in except with permission of the Finance Board, in which event a permit must be obtained from the Board (The Treasury, Public Buildings — West, Kingston.).

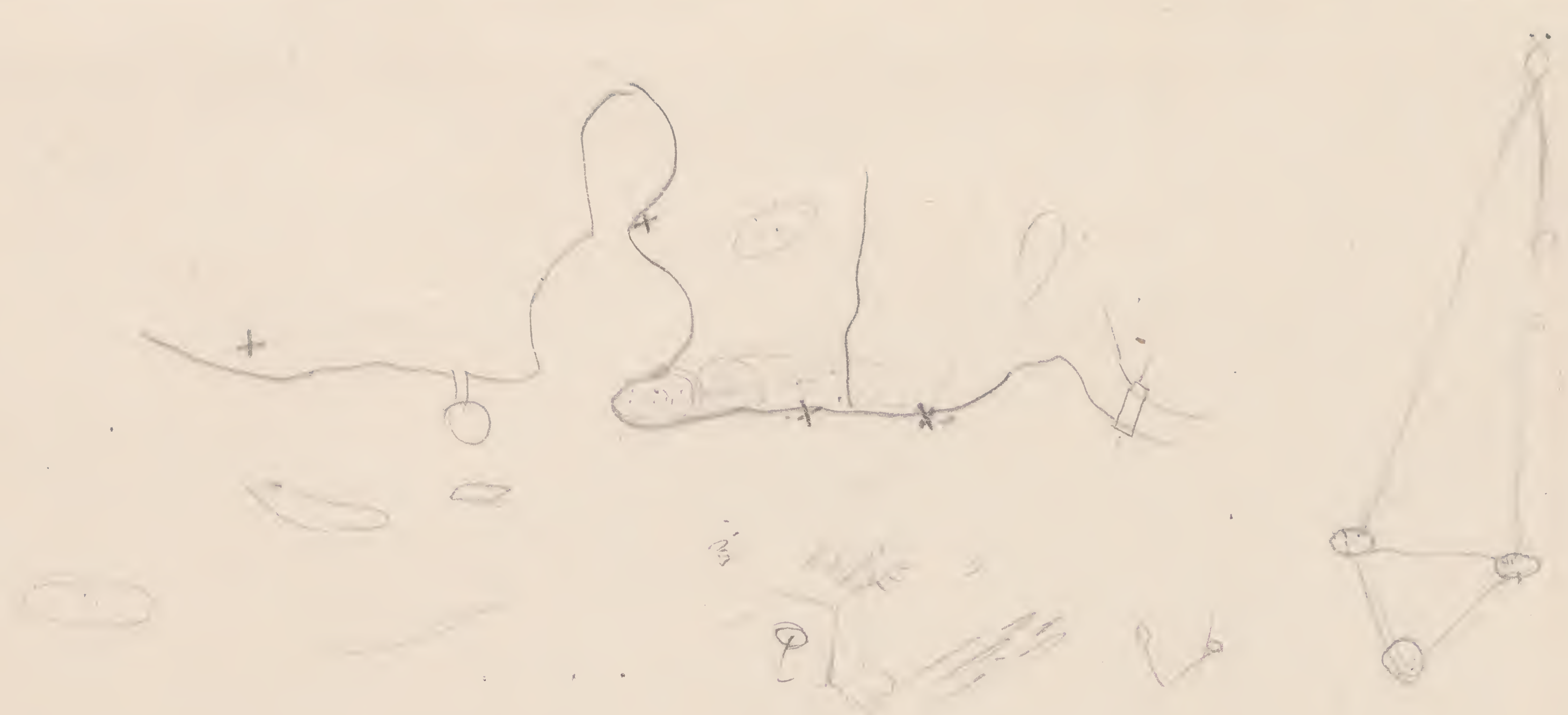
4. Other than complying with the above simple regulations now in force and the submission of a Passport endorsed with a British Consular Visa and a return ticket, landing Tourist visitors to Jamaica are *not* subjected to the slightest inconvenience on arrival or departure.

YOU ARE WELCOME IN JAMAICA.

5. Every courtesy will be shown you by the officials who are ready and willing to facilitate your procedure through the necessary examination on arrival. Your help is asked by making sure that you have complied with these necessary simple requirements before you land. Should you have occasion after landing to require assistance or information it will be a pleasure for the Staff of the Tourist Bureau to assist you.

January 1941.
Tourist Bureau,
80 Harbour Street,
Kingston, Jamaica.

F. H. ROBERTSON,
Tourist Trade Commissioner.



Gabaldón

Hernán Gabaldón

, saluda cordialmente a su apreciable amigo coronel David Moros, en ocasión de presentarle i recomendarle al portador de la presente doctor Alejandro Wetmore, quien va a esa región en estudios científicos.- Desde antemano le agradece la atención que le preste al referido doctor Wetmore i le desea mui felices pascuas i año nuevo.-

Maracaibo: 23 de diciembre de 1.940.-



Inspección de Frontera de Venezuela
con la República de Colombia
en el Estado Zulia.

Maracaibo: 23 de diciembre de 1.940

131 i 82

s/ No. _____

El suscrito, Inspector de la Frontera de Venezuela con la República de Colombia en el Estado Zulia, ordena a los Destacamentos de la Guardia Nacional de Frontera en la región de la Goajira, prestar toda clase de apoyo i protección, en caso de necesidad, al portador de la presente doctor Alejandro Wetmore, quien se traslada a la referida región Goajira en estudios científicos.-

Gerardo Sabalero



COPY

M. A. ZUÑIGA

IMPORTADOR

SANTA MARTA

COLOMBIA

Julio 26 de 1940

Sr. don,
M. A. Carriker, Jr.,
Beachwood, N.J.,
U.S.A. O

Mi querido amigo:

Correspondo a la apreciable carata de Ud. de fecha 17 del mes en curso, la cual llegó ayer a mi poder, y la que contesto con grandísimo placer.-

Me alegra muchísimo saber que Ud. tiene el prospecto de un viaje para este país pues así podrá apreciar por percepción directa el estado de los negocios de la Santa Marta Coffee Co. y sus perspectivas para el futuro. - Posiblemente para la fecha de su llegada aquí ya podrá ir Ud. en automóvil desde Santa Marta hasta Las Partidas, o sea la entrada de los terrenos de Cincinnati. -

Su viaje hacia la Goagira tiene hoy menos dificultades de las que Ud. conoció anteriormente, pues hoy día puede Ud. salir en automóvil desde Fundación hasta Riohacha sin tropiezos de ninguna clase pues hay construida una carretera que atravieza todo ese territorio y toca en todos los pueblos que en él se encuentran.-

Para los meses de noviembre y diciembre ya habrá entrado el verano y por lo tanto puede Ud. ir en automóvil de Riohacha a cualquier punto de la Goagira con pequeñas interrupciones. - Hoy día existe en el centro de la Goagira una población que está construyendo el Gobierno Nacional para capital de esa intendencia y que se llama Uribia, con estación de Radio y en donde Ud puede formar su campamento principal.-

También es posible ir de Riohacha a Puerto Estrella en lanchas de motor o de vela y entenderse en ese caserío con el Sr. Samuel Weber,

personaje acaudalado, cumplido caballero y quien da hospitalidad d todos los que se adercan a ese caserío. -

Como verá Ud., pues, la expedición a su cargo, encontrará menos dificultades de las que posiblemente Ud. se imagine pues las vías de comunicación se han desarrollado de un modo bastante apreciable. -

Puede Ud. seguir pidiéndome todos los datos que crea conveniente pues yo tendré muchísimo gusto en suministrarselos y por adelantado le digo que al llegar a esta ciudad, tanto Ud. como la comisión, me tendrán completamente a sus órdenes. -

Le incluyo un pequeño maña del departamento del Magdalena en donde están trazadas sus carreteras construidas y por construir para que Ud. tenga un conocimiento mas exacto de la región que va a explorar. -

Mis respetos para Carmelita, carinos para sus hijos y Ud. reciba un abrazo de su amigo affmo., ~

mazm. -

(Signed)

Zuñiga

VIII American Scientific Congress

Republic of Colombia

Official Delegates

Agustín Nieto-Caballero

Rector de la Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Bogotá, Colombia; Chairman of the Delegation.

Jorge Ancizar-Sordo

Director del Laboratorio Químico Nacional de Análisis e Investigación, Ministerio de la Economía Nacional, Bogotá, Colombia; Profesor de Química Orgánica y de Química Analítica, y Director, Escuela de Farmacia, y Miembro del Consejo Directivo, Universidad Nacional de Colombia.

Jorge Bejarano

Presidente de la Cruz Roja Colombiana; Presidente de Honor y Vocal de la Oficina Sanitaria Panamericana; Presidente de la Junta General de Beneficiencia; Profesor Titular de la Cátedra de Higiene, Facultad de Medicina, Universidad Nacional de Colombia; Miembro, Consejo Nacional de la Alimentación, Bogotá, Colombia.

Camillo de Brigard Silva

Miembro de la Comisión Asesora del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores; Profesor de Derecho Internacional y Historia Diplomática, Universidad Javeriana, Bogotá, Colombia.

Manuel José Casas Manrique

Profesor de Lenguas Semíticas, Universidad Católica Española, Bogotá, Colombia.

Coronel Jorge Esquerro López

Director del Servicio de Sanidad Militar del Ejército de Colombia, Ministerio de Guerra, Bogotá, Colombia.

Francisco Obregón Jarava

Decano de la Facultad de Medicina y Ciencias Naturales, Universidad de Cartagena, Cartagena, Colombia; Ex-Director Nacional de Higiene, Departamento de Bolívar.

Belisario Ruiz Wilches

Fundador y Director del Instituto Geográfico Militar, Bogotá, Colombia; Profesor de Ciencias Matemáticas, Facultad de Matemáticas e Ingeniería, Universidad Nacional de Colombia; Miembro de número del Ateneo de Altos Estudios de Bogotá.

Jorge Salcedo Salgar

Director del Hospital San Juan de Dios; Profesor en la Facultad de Medicina, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Bogotá, Colombia.

Daniel Samper-Ortega

Counselor of Embassy, Colombian Embassy, Washington, D.C.

- for full title - see Academia Colombiana de Ciencias.

César Uribe

Profesor de Parasitología, Escuela de Enfermeras, Facultad de Medicina, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Bogotá, Colombia; Ex-Director del Instituto Nacional de Higiene Samper-Martínez, Ministerio de Trabajo, Higiene y Previsión Social de la República de Colombia.

Universidad Libre, Bogotá.

Emilio Carlos Guthardt, Profesor de Estadística y ~~Demografía~~
Demografía.

Federación de Autores Colombianos de Textos de Enseñanza,
Bogotá.

Luis Martínez Delgado, Presidente.

May 28, 1940.

Mr. Ventura Barnés, Jr.
Curator, Phelps Ornithological Collections,
Caracas, Venezuela.

My dear Ventura:

Your good letter of May 3 has pleased me very much and I have been happy indeed to learn of your recent work, but first let me congratulate you and Mrs. Barnés most heartily upon the birth of your son, an event that I know has given you both the greatest of joy.

Mr. Phelps has been here at the Eighth American Scientific Congress and I had several good talks with him. He tells me that you are now in Puerto Rico for a visit with your family. I hope to see more of him this summer in New York as he will be working here throughout the season.

The Scientific Congress was a great success. We had 1750 people registered and about 2500 in total attendance; 295 delegates came to us from Central and South America.

I was particularly pleased to meet Dr. Tello who told me about the trip to Imataca. Also I have just received from the Pan American Union the complete volume of the Ministerio de Fomento that has your Imataca paper.

The Congress was most interesting to me and I have felt deeply the honor shown me in my selection as Secretary General. The work was tremendous but was well worth while though I am happy now to return to my usual duties here in the National Museum. For nearly three months I was able to do nothing with my scientific studies.

I shall stay here now through the summer but hope to get away somewhere for a short expedition in October and

November if nothing comes up to prevent. Next week with two friends I am going on a week's camping trip over in the mountains of Virginia to examine some country that I have not seen before.

My kindest regards and best wishes go to you and to Mrs. Barnes.

Sincerely yours,

A. WETMORE

A. Wetmore,
Assistant Secretary.

lp

VENTURA BARNES, JR.
CURATOR, PHELPS ORNITHOLOGICAL COLLECTION
CARACAS VENEZUELA.

Caracas, Venezuela: May 3rd., 1940.

Dr. Alexander Wetmore, Assistant Secretary,
Smithsonian Institution,
United States National Museum,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Dr. Wetmore:

I returned just a few days ago from our last expedition to the Perijá Mountain range, the Peninsula of Goagira, and the Sierra de San Luis, south of Coro. I was delighted also of having here your last letter of March 28th. which I am answering with the greatest pleasure. I am sorry to tell you that I have not received the one dated on January 8th. but hope will be somewhere and will reach me soon.

I am glad to hear that you liked my short paper about the collections made in Imataca and the lower Orinoco, I regret that the printing work is not so good and so many errors were made by that people.

Sure you wrote me about the Eighth American Congress that meets in Washington from May 10 to May 18. Mr. Phelps left early this morning to catch the boat at La Guayra as he is a little bit late for the Congress, you will see him over there. His delay was due to the fact that he wanted to take some bird skins along with him for further study at the American and National Museums.

In regard to our field work in Goagira Peninsula I am glad to tell you that we only stayed one week in the strip of land which pertains to Venezuela but that we travelled up to Castillete on the extreme northeastern section to the boundary limit of Colombia and Venezuela. We collected at Paraguaipoa, Cojoro, and Castillete and in between these places while travelling in our truck. The bird fauna is very interesting showing some similarities with that I observed and collected in Paraguana Peninsula as well as in the more arid coast region in the vicinity of Coro and Cumarebo. All this large strip of arid coast land forms the Caribbean Fauna established by Dr. Chapman in his work of Colombia. We did not cross the border line with Colombia except in some places where the sandy road criss crosses the boundary line but did not collect any birds in Colombian territory. Mr. Phelps is only interested in Venezuelan birds as you now therefore he did not care to have strangers in his collection. My opinion is that the Goagira need further studies and more intense collection especially on the Colombian side although some collecting have been done in the neighborhood of Río Hacha on Colombian land.

I wish I could spare some more weeks in the Goagira as I am sure some novelties will be shown from a more intense collecting. We think that we collected a new bird, Dendroica petechia subsp. as this bird is entirely different from the one I collected at Paraguana two years ago. Mr. Phelps is taking them along with him for further study as description in case it will be a new race of petechia. Also, we finished many series of some birds which we needed for comparison and among them were Hypnelus ruficollis subsp. and Speotyto cunicularia arubensis.

We met the Goagiro Indians who inhabit most parts of the Goagira and they all were very nice with us and helped us in many ways. I observed they are entirely different from those met at the Sierra de Perijá and even different to the Indians of the lower Orinoco. They are good people having large quantities of cattle, especially horses, goats and sheep. I did not know sheep will grow well enough in such an arid and tropical region.

The collection of birds from the upper zone in the Perijá Mountains is most wonderful. Already I have found many new records for Venezuela of Colombian birds which were never before recorded for this country. One of the birds which I like the most is a Virelanidae, SMARAGDOLANIUS PULCHELLUS EXIMIUS of which only one skin is known from the old "Bogotá skins" as it is so far away from the type locality I suspect will have probabilities of being a new race. I have not finished yet with the identification of this large collection and hope some other novelties will show out as I advance in my work.

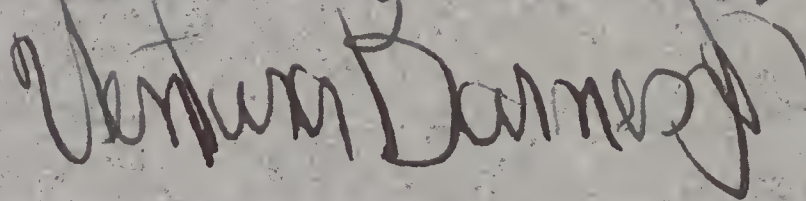
The Sierra de San Luis, south of Coro turned out to have almost the same bird life as the north central portion have or better the Cordillera de la Costa with the exception of a very small number of species and races. Among the birds of that collection one is another novelty which I think is a new race, it a Tanager, CHLOROSPINGUS OPHTHALMICUS SUBSP., it shows marked differences when compared with skins from the Caracas race jacqueti and with the Merida race, venezuelensis. I hope it to be new and the San Luis trip will be worth it.

Now I have to give you before I close the best news I have in the year, I am the proud father of a boy, he was born on April 22 and both mother and child are feeling very well. I got a cable from Mrs. Barnes announcing the birth of my child. I am going back to Puerto Rico as soon as I finish this work here in Caracas and I am anxious to finish it already so that I can go to see my boy as soon as possible.

My family as well as Mrs. Barnes' want me to stay in Puerto Rico and not to come any more to Venezuela with the pretext that I am the father of a boy of whom good care should have been taken and many other things. Yet I don't know what to do, I will study the field down there and will think very much my decision. Please let keep this between you and me only and I will let you know on time any decision I will take because I wish to have your opinion before I will give a step.

With my best regards and hoping to hear from you soon and that the Eighth American Scientific Congress will be one of the greatest scientific achievements of the year I remain,

Yours very sincerely,



Ventura Barnes, Jr.

March 29, 1940.

Dr. Wilson Popenoe,
c/o United Fruit Company,
Guatemala City, Guatemala.

Dear Pop:

The information in yours of March 22 from Caracas regarding the Goagira is exactly what I need. I thank you for your trouble.

Since writing you I have secured a report by a German geologist, who was through that region a few years ago, studying water possibilities for the Colombian government. His dope checks with yours that October and November are the rainy months and that field work there should be done in the spring. I think it would be foolish, under the circumstances, to plan a fall trip so shall lay this aside with the hope that I can go to the Goagira in March and April next year or, if not, I may send some one in there to do some work for us. Your offer of facilities at Carrasquero was most kind and I shall keep this in mind with the idea of doing something about it next year! It would hardly be worth while to make any arrangements now until we have certain dates to go on.

Ventura Barnés, the young chap that you met with me in Caracas in 1937, has now gone into the service of Mr. William Phelps of Caracas as an ornithologist, and is working actively all over Venezuela in making collections. I had a letter from him a few days ago written from the Goagira but as I understand it he is restricting his investigations to the narrow line along the gulf side of the peninsula on the southeast that is claimed by Venezuela. Confidentially the section in which I have most interest is that on the slopes of certain mountains at the extreme eastern point. While these are arid there is said to be some forest above a Franciscan school, which is a place called Navarate, which is reached through Puerto Estrella. I am putting your letter with my notes on this region to see what I can work up a little later about it.

The matter of the Congress is moving along about as usual and is now taking practically all of my time. I am looking forward

to your own presence here though for a real visit we will have to get together again somewhere down south. When this thing is all over it is going to be a great relief to me. It is cutting me out of field work this spring but I do expect to get off somewhere in October and November. Now that the Goagira proposition is postponed I shall have to figure out some place in Latin America where the rains will not prevent work at that time. Perhaps I can take up some area not too well known that is being opened by the development of the International Highway. If you have any suggestions let me know.

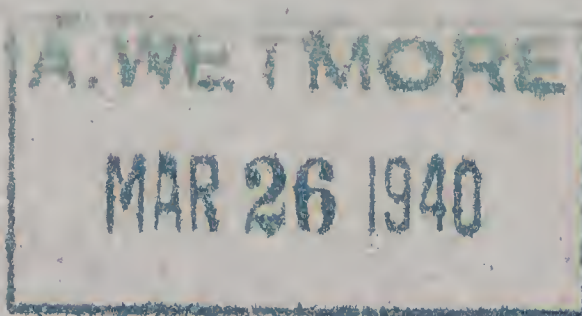
Sincerely yours,

A. Wetmore,
Assistant Secretary.

lp

Caracas, 22 March 1940

Dr Alexander Wetmore,
U S National Museum,
Washington D C



Dear Wetmore:

Further with regard to the possibilities of working in the Goajira peninsula:

I can see two ways of entering this region: one, by going to Santa Marta on one of our steamers and thence to Rio Hacha (I believe you can get there by auto in the dry season, by boat at any time of the year; and the other, by coming to Maracaibo and going thence to the Sinamaica lagoon and up the Rio Limon to the small town of Carrasquero. Without having been to Rio Hacha, I would be inclined to think the Maracaibo route would be the best. It happens that we own lands around the town of Carrasquero and I have made two visits to that region. It is right in the Indian country. There are many families of Goajira Indians living about the place, and on the bank of the Limon at Carrasquero we have a small building which was put up for the use of our engineers some years ago, and which I am sure you could use as your base. Since decent habitations in this region are scarce, this is an item not to be ignored. I have stayed there a week on two occasions, and by taking supplies from Maracaibo was able to live very comfortably. We have a caretaker in Carrasquero, Antonio Cordero, who is a reliable fellow and knows the region and could be of much use to you.

In dry weather you can go from Maracaibo to Carrasquero by automobile, but not beyond I believe. At any time you can go by launch up the lake of Maracaibo, into the Rio Limon and across

the Sinamaica lagoon. Here there is a remarkably interesting village of Indians, living in huts built on stilts in the lake - just such a place I imagine as was seen by the early Spanish voyagers and gave rise to the name "Venezuela". You can go on up the Limon in the launch as far as Carrasquero and a few miles beyond.

Carrasquero is not far - a few miles - from the foothills of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta. Of course I do not know anything regarding the possibilities of ornithological collecting in the Carrasquero region; you will have your own ideas on that subject anyway. I feel pretty sure there are trails from this region across the peninsula to Rio Hacha, and I would suggest, after you had spent what time you found profitable with Carrasquero as a base, that you take burros and work across to Rio Hacha, whence you could easily make your way to Santa Marta and thence home.

The region about Carrasquero and as far as I can judge from having seen it from the air, the entire region between there and Rio Hacha, is a rather desolate one. I do not believe there are any large streams to the northward of the Rio Limon; I do not see any on the map but of course am not certain from personal observation. Along the banks of the Limon there are cultivations of coconuts, some sugar cane, some plantains, yuca and a few other crops. In Carrasquero itself are three or four small tiendas where you can get a few supplies such as rice, beans, sometimes potatoes, and the ubiquitous salmon and sardines. You can also get eggs, chickens and a few other supplies here. But you would do well to take most of your supplies from Maracaibo.

I assume there would be interesting waterfowl in the swampy lands around the Sinamaica lagoon. All about Carrasquero the

vegetation is thorn-scrub and cacti, except in the narrow strip along the river bank. From the air it looks about the same all over the peninsula.

Cordero could undoubtedly fit you out for the trip overland to Rio Hacha. He has a saddle or two of ours, which you could doubtless borrow for the ride, and probably a riding mule. Burros are mainly used, and would do for your pack. I don't know how many days it would take to reach Rio Hacha; in any event you would doubtless want to take it easy and collect along the road.

As I wrote you previously, I am strongly of the opinion that the ideal time to make this trip would be during the dry season, or in other words sometime between December and March. But I don't think it would be at all impossible to do it before December, provided you used the launch route from Maracaibo to Carrasquero. I went by that route two years ago; we left Maracaibo well before daylight and made Carrasquero late that evening.

We have a representative in Maracaibo, a lawyer named José Angel Brice, who would probably be useful to you. We could easily get you a letter to him from the Boston office and he would send you along to Antonio Cordero. Should you think seriously of taking this trip, let me know in time and I will ask the Boston folks to let you use the Carrasquero house; or you can write direct to Mr. A.A. Pollan, Executive Vice President, if you prefer. I feel sure there will be no difficulty in making arrangements.

Always faithfully yours,

W. Copen

AUTOMOVILES Y CAMIONES

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Maracaibo:

Dic.18/40

Señor Don Climaco Vilorio
Cojoro- La Guajira

Estimado amigo:

El portador de esta carta es el Dr. Alexander Wetmore quien viene desde los Estados Unidos para conocer y explorar científicamente la Guajira Colombiana.

La ayuda que Ud. pueda dar al Dr. Wetmore, se la agradecerá su amigo

L. Villegas F.

L. Villegas F.

SUCURSALES EN:

MARACAIBO - VALENCIA - CIUDAD BOLIVAR - MARACAY - LA GUAIRA - CABIMAS - BARCELONA - MATURIN

AGENTES DEL ALMACEN AMERICANO

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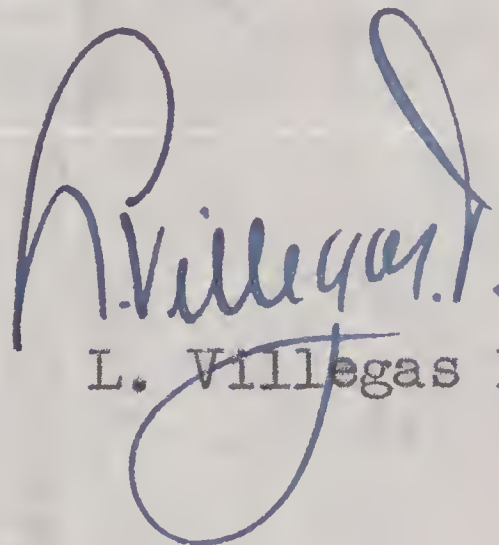
Maracaibo:
Dic.18/40

Señor Nemecio Montiel
Hato Dividive
Sinamaica.

Estimado amigo:

El Dr. Alexander Wetmore, científico Americano, quien ha venido desde los Estados Unidos, a visitar la Guajira, le entregara esta carta. Es, para mi, muy gustoso el poder presentarlo a Ud.

Las atenciones que pueda Ud. dispensarle al Dr. Wetmore, se las agradecerá su amigo


L. Villegas F.

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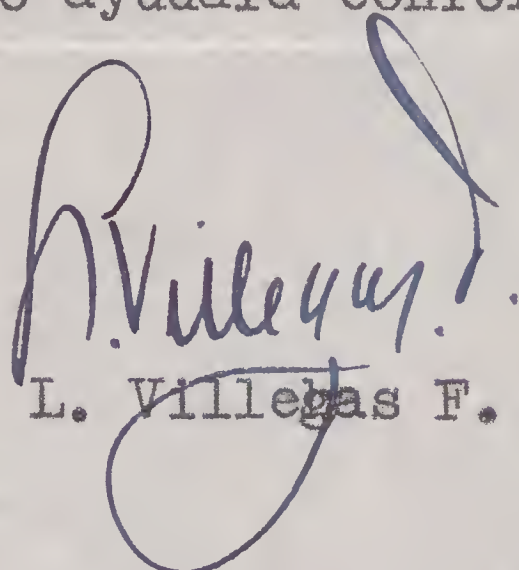
Maracaibo:
Dic.18/40

Señor Abraham S. Paz
Sinamaica

Estimado amigo:

Hace pocos dias, cuando tuvimos el gusto de verle por nuestra Oficina en Maracaibo, le hable que en algunos dias lo visitaría a Ud. el Dr. Alexander Wetmore, hombre de ciencias americano y quien pasara algun tiempo por la Guajira.

Confio en que Ud. lo ayudara conforme me ofrecio, por lo cual le anticipo las gracias, su amigo


L. Villegas F.

SUCURSALES EN:

MARACAIBO - VALENCIA - CIUDAD BOLIVAR - MARACAY - LA GUAIRA - CABINAS - BARCELONA - MATURIN

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Maracaibo:

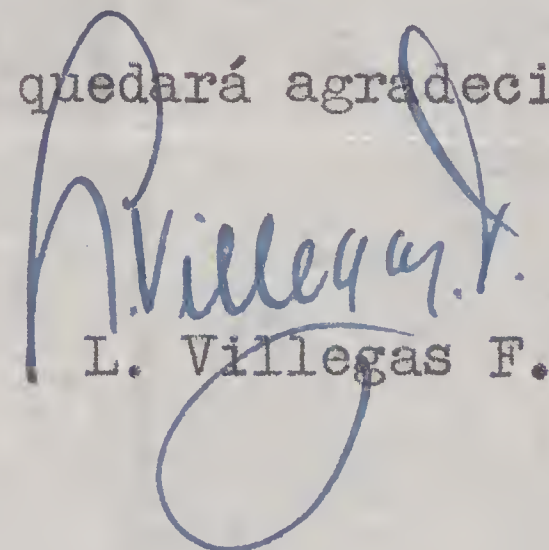
Dic.18/40

Señor Miguel Cotes Barros
Rio Hacha

Estimado amigo:

Por medio de la presente me permito introducir a su conocimiento al Dr. Alexander Wetmore, del Museo Nacional de los Estados Unidos, de Washington, quien esta visitando la Guajira en mision cientifica y posiblemente necesite de la fina atencion de Uds. ya que piensa permanecer por algunos dias en Rio Hacha.

Cualquier ayuda que de Ud. al Dr. Wetmore, le quedará agradecido su amigo


L. Villegas F.

SUCURSALES EN:

MARACAIBO - VALENCIA - CIUDAD BOLIVAR - MARACAY - LA GUAIRA - CABIMAS - BARCELONA - MATURIN

AGENTES DEL ALMACEN AMERICANO

Colombia

Small packet mail - not accepted

✓ Pkgs of merchandise, weighing 8 oz or less will be accepted at postage rate of 2¢ for ea 2 oz or fraction. This is not p.p., must not have customs

declaration and must not be sealed.

Merch by letter post. Dutiable articles cannot be sent. However, such articles when wrongly accepted for mailing are delivered on payment of double duty.

for the book:

P. P. shipments valued at more than 50 pesos must be accompanied by Cert. of origin and consular invoice, duly legalized by Consul. Copy of consular (over)

invoice must be included in pkg, and original
consular invoice, with cert of origin, should be
sent to addressee under separate cover.

SANTA MARTA:

Manager of the United Fruit Company: R. H. Hamer.
Assistant Manager of the United Fruit Company: J. R. Strange.
Chief Clerk of the United Fruit Company: V. T. Mais.
British Vice Consul: George White.
Governor of Magdalena: José B. Vives.
Comandante de la Policía Nacional, División del Magdalena:
Mayor Alfonso Linero Riascos.
Agente Postal Nacional: Vicente Noguera Conde.

FUNDACIÓN:

Representative of the Shell Oil Company: Pablo Latorre.

BUENAVISTA, Army Camp:

Was, and perhaps still is, in charge: Alejandro Castillo R.
Paymaster: Rafael Avendaño.

RIOHACHA:

American Missionary: Stanley Skivington.
" " : William Thompson.
Nephew of Luis Cotes Gomez: Nicolás Cotes B. -- I made
trip around Guajira with him.
Representative of the Shell Oil Company: Carlos Latorre.
Chief of National Police: J. M. Orcasitas Daza.

GUAJIRA:

The following are government employees in URIBIA:
Comisario de Guajira: Eduardo Londoño Villegas.
Secretario de Gobierno: Eduardo Lariamendez.
Chief of National Police: Capitán Eduardo Fajardo.
Jefe de Producción de Aguas: Gabriel Pinedo Cristofer.
Juez del Territorio: Carlos Morra.
Auditor Fiscal de la Guajira: Carlos Herrera.
Jefe de la Misión Sanitaria: Carlos Alfonso Lindarte.
Oficial Mayor: Jorge Vanegras.
Government Radio Operator: Carlos Guillermo García.

Administrador de Salinas and in charge of the government radio
in MANAURE: Joaquín Landinez Esguerra.

Administrador de Salinas and in charge of the government radio
in SAN JOSÉ de BAHÍA HONDA: Eduardo Ruíz.

Cacique in PUERTO ESTRELLA: Samuel Weber.
Cacique in IPAPURE: Yojira.
Cacique in PARAJIMARU: Luis Iguayran.
Cacique in SAN JOSÉ de BAHÍA HONDA: Glicerio Pana.

MANAURE and SANTA ROSA: Luis Cotes Gomez.

URIBIA and PUERTO LÓPEZ: José Abuchaibe -- smuggler and
merchant with stores and warehouses both in Uribia and Puerto
López -- perhaps largest merchant in Guajira.

PUERTO LÓPEZ: Andrés Alajarin (Spaniard) -- smuggler and
merchant.

PUERTO LÓPEZ: Francisco Vargas -- smuggler and merchant.

On the Birds of the Islands of Aruba,
Curacao and Bonaire.

Hartert, Ernst, Ibis, July, 1893, no. 19,
6th ser., pp. 293-338.

BIRDS OF ARUBA.

- Mimus gilvus rostratus, Ridgw. Tjutjubi
- Dendroeca rufopileata, Ridgw.
- Certhiola uropygialis (Berl.)
- Euetheia sharpei, Hartert
- Zonotrichia pileata (Bodd.)
- Icterus xanthornus curacaoensis (Ridgw.) Gonzalito,
- Icterus icterus (Linn.) Trupial cacho
- Myiarchus brevipennis, Hartert
- Sublegatus glaber, Scl. & Salv.
- Tyrannus dominicensis (Gm.)
- Chrysolampis mosquitos (Linn.)
- Chlorostilbon caribaeus, Lawr.
- Conurus arubensis, Hartert
- Chrysotis ochroptera (Gm.)
- Polyborus cheriway (Jacq.) Waxawara
- Tinnunculus sparverius brevipennis, Berl. Kini Kini
- Buteo albicaudatus colonus, Berl.
- Zenaida vinaceo-rufa, Ridgw.
- Columba gymnophthalma, Temm.
- Columbigallina passerina perpallida, subsp. nov., Tortolice
- Leptoptila verreauxi, Bp.
- Eupsychortyx cristatus (L.) socklé
- Ardea tricolor, Müll.
- Ardea candidissima, Gm.
- Butorides virescens (Linn.)
- Phoenicopterus sp. inc.
- Charadrius squatarola, Linn.
- Strepsilas interpres, Linn.
- AEgialitis rufinucha (Ridgw.)
- HAematopus palliatus (Temm.)
- Totanus flavipes (Gm.)
- Pelecanus fuscus, Linn.
- Fregata aquila (Linn.)
- Phalacrocorax brasilianus (Gm.)
- Sterna maxima, Bodd.

Sterna hirundo, Linn.Sterna antillarum, Less.Sterna dougalli, Mont.Sterna anaetheta, Scop.Larus atricilla, Linn.

BIRDS OF CURACAO

- Mimus gilvus rostratus, Ridgw.
- Dendroeca rufopileata, Ridgw. Para de Misa
- Certhiola uropygialis (Berl.) Barica - gee!
- Ammodromus savannarum (Gm.)
- Zonotrichia pileata (Bodd.) Chonchorrongai
- Euethia sharpei, Hartert
- E. omissa (Jardine) (type ex Tobago)
- Icterus xanthornus curacaoensis (Ridgw.)
- Icterus icterus (Linn.)
- Hirundo erythrogastra (Bodd.)
- Elainea martinica riisii (Scl.)
- Myiarchus brevipennis, Hartert
- Sublegatus glaber, Scl. et Salv.
- Tyrannus dominicensis (Gm.) Pitirvi
- Chrysolampis mosquitos (Linn.)
- Chlorostilbon caribaeus, Lawr.
- Stenopsis cayennensis (Gm.)
- Crotophaga sulcirostris, Sw.
- Conurus pertinax (Linn.)
- Buteo albicaudatus colonus, Berl. Pata - lejo
- Tinnunculus sparverius brevipennis, Berl.
- Polyborus cheriway (Jacq.)
- Strix flammea bargei, Hartert
- Columba gymnophthalma, Temm. Ala blanco
- Zenaida vinaceo-rufa, Ridgw. Aladuro, patruchi
- Leptoptila verreauxi (Bp.)
- Columbigallina passerina perpallida, Hartert
- Eupsychortyx cristatus (L.)
- Ardea herodias, Linn.
- Ardea candidissima, Gm.
- Butorides virescens (Linn.)
- Totanus macularius (Linn.)

- Himantopus mexicanus (Mull.)
Haematopus palliatus (Temm.)
Pelecanus fuscus, Linn.
- Fregata aquila (Linn.)
Phalacrocorax brasilianus (Gm.)
- Sterna maxima, Bodd,
- Sterna hirundo, Linn.
Larus atricilla, Linn.

BIRDS OF BERMUDA

Reid, Capt. Savile G., Bull. 25, U.S.
Nat. Mus., 1884, pp. 170-279.

- Turdus migratorius, American Robin
Turdus mustelinus, Wood Thrush
Turdus swainsoni, Olive-backed Thrush
- Mimus carolinensis, Cat-bird
- Saxicola oenanthe, Wheatear
- Sialia sialis, Eastern Bluebird
Sitta canadensis, Red-bellied Nuthatch
Certhia familiaris, Brown Creeper
Anthus ludovicianus, American Pipit
Otocorys alpestris, Shore Lark, Horned Lark
Alauda arvensis, European Skylark
Mniotilta varia, Black & White Creeping Warbler
Parula americana, Blue Yellow-backed Warbler
Protonotaria citraea, Prothonotary Warbler
Dendroica aestiva, Blue-eyed Yellow Warbler;
Summer Warbler
Dendroica virens, Black-throated Green Warbler
Dendroica caerulescens, Black-throated Blue
Warbler
Dendroica coronata, Yellow-rump Warbler
Dendroica castanea, Bay-breasted Warbler
Dendroica maculosa, Black and Yellow Warbler
Dendroica discolor, Prairie Warbler
Dendroica palmarum, Yellow-Red-poll Warbler
Dendroica pinus, Pine-creeping Warbler
Seiurus aurocapillus, Golden-crowned Thrush
Seiurus noveboracensis, Small-billed Water Thrush
Geothlypis trichas, Maryland yellow-throat
Myiodiocetes mitratus, Hooded Fly-catching Warbler
Setophaga ruticilla, American Redstart
Pyranga rubra, Scarlet Tanager
Pyranga aestiva, Summer Red-bird
Hirundo horreorum, Barn Swallow
Hirundo bicolor, White-bellied Swallow

- Cotyle riparia, Bank Swallow
Progne purpurea, Purple Martin
Ampelis cedrorum, Cedar-bird
- Vireo noveboracensis, White-eyed Vireo
Vireosylva olivacea, Red-eyed Vireo
Collurio borealis, Great Northern Shrike
Loxia curvirostra var. americana, American Red
Crossbill
Loxia leucoptera, White-winged Crossbill
Aegiothus linaria, Red-poll Linnet
Chrysomitris pinus, Pine Linnet
Plectrophanes nivalis, Snow Bunting
- Passer domesticus, European House Sparrow
Passerculus savanna, Savanna Sparrow
Pooecetes gramineus, Bay-winged Bunting
Coturniculus henslowi, Henslow's Bunting
- Cardinalis virginianus, Red-bird; Cardinal Grosbeak
Dolichonyx oryzivorus, Bob-o-link; Rice-bird
Molothrus pecoris, Cow-bird; Cow Blackbird
Icterus baltimore, Baltimore Oriole; Golden Robin
- Corvus americanus, American common Crow
Tyrannus carolinensis, King-bird; Bee-Martin
Tyrannus dominicensis, Grey-King-bird
Contopus borealis, Olive-sided Flycatcher
Contopus virens, Wood Pe-wee
Empidonax traillii, Traill's Flycatcher
Chordeiles virginianus, Night-Hawk
Chaetura pelagica, Chimney Swift
Trochilus colubris, Ruby-throated Humming-bird
Ceryle alcyon, Belted Kingfisher
Coccyzus erythrophthalmus, Black-billed Cuckoo
Coccyzus americanus, Yellow-billed Cuckoo
Sphyrapicus varius, Yellow-bellied Woodpecker
Colaptes auratus, Golden-winged Woodpecker; Flicker
Otus vulgaris var. wilsonianus, American Long-eared Owl
Brachyotus palustris, Short-eared Owl
Syrnium nebulosum, Barred Owl
Nyctale acadica, Saw-whet Owl
Nyctea scandiaca, Snowy Owl
Surnia ulula, var. hudsonia, American Hawk Owl
Circus cyaneus, var. hudsonius, Marsh Hawk; American
Harrier

Accipiter fuscus, Sharp-shinned Hawk
Astur atricapillus, American Goshawk
Falco communis, Peregrine Falcon; Duck-Hawk
Falco columbarius, Pigeon Hawk
Falco sparverius, American Sparrow-Hawk
Buteo borealis, Eastern Red-tailed Buzzard;
Hen-Hawk.

Archibuteo lagopus, var. sancti-johannis,
American Rough-legged Buzzard.

Pandion haliaëtus, Osprey
Haliaetus leucocephalus, White-headed Eagle;
Bald Eagle.

Cathartes aura, Turkey-buzzard

Ectopistes migratoria, Passenger Pigeon

Zenaidura carolinensis, Carolina Dove

Chamaepelia passerina, Ground Dove

Ortyx virginianus, Virginian Partridge or Quail

Squatarola helvetica, Black-bellied Plover;
Gray Plover

Charadrius fulvus, var. virginicus, American
Golden Plover.

AEgialitis vociferus, Kildeer Plover

AEgialitis semipalmatus, Semipalmated or Ring
Plover

AEgialitis melodus, Piping Plover

Streptilas interpres, Turnstone

Himantopus nigricollis, Black-necked Stilt

Lobipes hyperboreus, Northern Phalarope

Philohela minor, American Woodcock

Gallinago wilsonii, American or Wilson's Snipe

Gallinago media, European Snipe; Common Snipe

Macrorhamphus griseus, Red-breasted Snipe;
Grey Snipe

Micropalama himantopus, Stilt Sandpiper

Ereunetes pusillus, Semipalmated Sandpiper

Tringa minutilla, Least Sandpiper; American Stint

Tringa maculata, Pectoral Sandpiper. "Jack Snipe."

Tringa fuscicollis, Bonaparte's or White-rumped
Sandpiper

Tringa maritima, Purple Sandpiper

Calidris arenaria, Sanderling

Limosa hudsonica, Hudsonian Godwit
Symphemia semipalmata, Willet
Gambetta melanoleuca, Greater Yellow-shanks; Tattler
Gambetta flavipes, Yellow-shanks; Lesser Tell-tale
Rhyacophilus solitarius, Solitary Sandpiper
Tringoides macularius, Spotted Sandpiper
Actiturus bartramius, Bartram's Sandpiper
Numenius hudsonicus, Hudsonian Curlew
Numenius borealis, Esquimaux Curlew
Ibis falcinellus, Glossy Ibis
Ardea herodias, Great Blue Heron
Ardea egretta, Great White Egret
Ardea candidissima, Snowy Heron
Ardea caerulea, Little Blue Heron
Ardea virescens, Green Heron
Nyctiardea grisea var. naevia, American Night Heron
Nyctiardea violacea, Yellow-crowned Night Heron
Botaurus lentiginosus, American Bittern
Ardetta exilis, Least Bittern
Rallus virginianus, Virginian Rail
Porzana carolina, Sora Rail; Carolina Rail
Porzana noveboracensis, Little Yellow Rail
Porzana jamaicensis, Little Black Rail
Crex pratensis, Land-Rail; Corn-Crake
Gallinula galeata, Florida Gallinule
Porphyryula martinica, Purple Gallinule
Fulica americana, American Coot
Phoenicopterus ruber, American Flamingo
Cygnus americanus, American or Whistling Swan
Anser hyperboreus, Snow Goose
Bernicla canadensis, Canada Goose
Anas boschas, Mallard
Anas obscura, Black Duck; Dusky Duck
Dafila acuta, Pintail
Chaulelasmus streperus, Gadwall
Mareca americana, American Wigeon
Querquedula carolinensis, Green-winged Teal
Querquedula discors, Blue-winged Teal
Spatula clypeata, Shoveller
Aix sponsa, Wood Duck; Summer Duck
Fuligula affinis, Lesser Scaup Duck; Blue-bill
Fuligula collaris, Ring-necked Duck

- Aythya vallisneria, Canvas-back Duck
Clangula glaucion, Golden-eye
Clangula albeola, Buffle-head; Butter-ball
OEdemia perspicillata, Surf-Scoter
Erismatura rubida, Ruddy Duck
Mergus merganser, Goosander
Mergus serrator, Red-breasted Merganser
Mergus cucullatus, Hooded Merganser
Sula fiber, Booby Gannet
Pelecanus fuscus, Brown Pelican
Graculus dilophus, Double-crested Cormorant
- Tachypetes aquilus, Frigate Bird; Man-of-War Bird
- Phaeton flavirostris, Yellow-billed Tropic Bird
Larus marinus, Great Black-backed Gull
Larus argentatus, Herring Gull
Larus delawarensis, Ring-billed Gull
Larus atricilla, Laughing Gull
Larus philadelphia, Bonaparte's Gull
Rissa tridactyla, Kittiwake
Xema sabinii, Sabine's Gull; Fork-tailed Gull
Sterna anglica, Gull-billed Tern
Sterna fluviatilis, Common Tern
Sterna dougalli, Roseate Tern
Sterna fuliginosa, Sooty Tern
Hydrochelidon nigra, Black Tern
Anous stolidus, Noddy Tern
Oceanites oceanicus, Wilson's Petrel
Puffinus major, Greater Shearwater
Puffinus griseus, Sooty Shearwater
Puffinus anglorum, Manx Shearwater
Puffinus obscurus, Dusky Shearwater
Podiceps cornutus, Horned Grebe
Podilymbus podiceps, Pied-billed Grebe
Mergulus alle, Little Auk; Sea-Dove; Dovekie

On a Bird New to the Bermudas, with notes
upon several species of rare or accidental
occurrence.

(Over)

Merriam, C. H.

Melospiza fasciata, Song Sparrow

Pyranga rubra, Scarlet Tanager

Pelionetta perspicillata, Surf Duck

Cymochorea leucorrhoa, Leach's Petrel

Additions from
Verrill, A. H., Uapry, 1901, p. 84.

European Tree Sparrow

" Goldfinch

American "

Whitethroated Mockingbird

Bahama ground Dove

Crow

Bobwhite

Stutzer, Otto, Streifzüge Eines Geologen im Gebiet der Goajira-Indianer Kolumbien, Berlin, 1927, pp. 1-154, 32 pls.

ÜBER KÜSTE UND GEBIRGE DER GOAJIRA. pp. 104-105

Die Goajira wird auf drei Seiten vom Meere bespült.

Von der Mündung des Rio Rancheria läuft ihre Küste in nordöstlicher Richtung bis Cardon, und dann nordwärts zum Cabo de Vela. Von hier erstreckt sie sich ostwärts, und zwar in einem nach Norden gekrümmten Bogen bis Punta Espada, dem östlichsten Ende der Halbinsel. Dann zieht die Küste nach Südwesten bis Castilletes und geht von hier in west-süd-westlicher Richtung nach Cojuna, am Nordwestende der Bucht von Calobocho.

Das Meer an der Küste ist flach. Zwischen Riochacha und Cabo de Vela kann man überall Anker werfen, nirgends aber direkt landen. Die Küste hat vier grosse Buchten. Zunächst Portete, eine ruhige, von grünen Mangroven eingefasste, grosse Wasserfläche. Die nächste Bucht ist Bahiahonda. Eine weitere liegt an der Ostseite der Halbinsel, genannt Tucacas. Die vierte ist die Laguna de Cocinetas bei Castilletes.

Die Goajira zerfällt in zwei Hälften, die morphologisch und geologisch verschieden sind, in einen West-teil, der eben ist, und in einen Ostteil, der gebirgig ist. Die Trennungslinie scheint eine grosse Bruchlinie zu sein, welche von Cabo de Vela nach Süden läuft und die Halbinsel westlich der Teta überschneidet.

Die Gebirge der Osthälfte hängen oberflächlich nicht zusammen. Sie sind allseitig von Ebene umgeben, auf der man sie umreiten kann. Die Gebirge waren einst Inseln in einem Meere. Heute sind es Gebirgsinseln in einer Ebene.

Es gibt fünf Gebirgskomplexe auf der Goajira. Es ist dies im Osten die Macuire, westlich anschliessend, aber durch eine Ebene getrennt, die Harara mit ihrem nordöstlichen Ausläufer, dem Parash, südwestlich von der Harara das Kosina-Gebirge mit Kojoro und Teta, dann an der nördlichen Küste das Vorgebirge Cabo de Vela und südlich von diesem der Carpintero. Ausserdem gibt es noch mehrere kleine Hügel, die Ausläufer eines dieser Gebirgskomplexe sind.

Das wichtigste Gebirge ist die Macuire. Ihr höchster Punkt liegt im Südwesten. Er wurde vor vierzig Jahren von Simons bestiegen und gemessen. Die höchste Spitze ist nach ihm 860 m hoch. Die Temperatur in dieser Höhe betrug mittags 18 Grad Celsius. Der Aufstieg war leicht. Anpflanzungen der Indianer sah Simons bis 650 m hinauf. Ein anderer hoher Punkt findet sich im südöstlichen Teile nach Punta Espada zu. Er führt den Namen Ara-ura. Simons bestieg ihn bis 660 m Höhe. Bis hierher gingen Anpflanzungen der Indianer. Dichter Busch hielt ihn ab, weiter hinauf zu steigen. In den Bächen floss wasser. An diesem Gebirge stauen sich von Osten kommende Wolken und Winde. Die mit Feuchtigkeit gesättigte, warme Luft kühlt sich hier ab, bildet neue Wolken und fällt als Nebelregen zu Boden.

Die Harara ist durch eine mehrere Kilometer breite Ebene von der Macuire getrennt. Die Zwischen-Ebene erstreckt sich von Süd nach Nord und steigt nach Norden zu an. Im Nordwesten der Harara liegt ein Ausläufer von besonderer Höhe, der Palash. Man sieht ihn von Portete und von Bahiahonda aus. Simons bestieg ihn. Er gibt seine höchste Spitze mit 650 m an. Die Spitze führt nach ihm den Namen Ruma oder Ipapa. Die Besteigung ist schwierig. Weiter im Süden der Harara erhebt sich ein anderer hoher Berg. Est ist dies ein dreizackiger Berg, der den Namen Guajarepa führt. Er ist gegen 700 m hoch. Bei den Spaniern hiess er Cerro de Aceite. Man glaubte früher, er sei der höchste Punkt der Goajira, aber die Sierra de Macuire ist höher.

Der dritte Gebirgskomplex ist das Gebirge der Kosina. Von der Harara ist er durch eine Ebene getrennt. Charakteristisch in diesem Gebirge sind langgestreckte Kämme, zwischen denen breite, wellige Niederungen liegen. Der höchste dieser Bergzüge ist das Gebirge von Kojora, das sich im Süden erhebt. Der höchste Gipfel soll 500 m hoch sein. Er wird Yuripiche oder Pororop genannt. Nahebei liegt ein anderer hervorragender Punkt, namens Auipana. Zum Bergkomplex der Kosina rechne ich auch die Teta, obwohl diese ein isolierter Berg ist, der abseits der anderen Berge liegt. Die Teta ist das charakteristische Wahrzeichen der Goajira. Sie ist etwa 420 m. hoch. Ihr Indianer Name ist Ipirs. Die Teta besteht aus Felsitporphyr. Auf ihrer Westseite hat sie Anhängsel, die ihre Schönheit an dieser Stelle beeinträchtigen. Diese Ausläufer bestehen ebenfalls aus Felsitporphyr.

Als vierte Berggruppe findet man im Norden das Vorgebirge Cabo de Vela. Diesem schliesst sich als fünfter Bergkomplex südlich der Carpintero an. Die höchsten Spitzen des Carpintero sind gegen 230 m hoch. Ausser diesen fünf Berggruppen gibt es noch zahlreiche kleine, isolierte Hügel, z. B. bei Cardón und Carrisal, letztere sind Ausläufer des Harara-Gebirges.

Auf Bäche und Wasserverhältnisse ist in einem besonderen Abschnitt eingegangen.

Klima und Gesundheit auf der Goajira. pp. 106-107

Kein kolumbianischer Landstrich an der Küste des karibischen Meeres ist gesunder als die Goajira. Eine Ausnahme bildet nur der äusserste Südwesten am Fusse der Montes de Oca. Hier gibt es alle in Südamerika nur denkbaren Tropenkrankheiten. Dieser Teil fällt aber in verschiedener Beziehung ganz aus dem Rahmen der übrigen Goajira heraus. Er steht klimatisch auf einer Stufe mit dem Rio Cesártal.

Krankheiten gibt es auf der eigentlichen Goajira wenig. Mensch und Tiere sind gesund. Als einzige Krankheit wurde mir eigentlich nur Schwindsucht genannt, die in geringer Verbreitung unter den Indianern auftritt. Dünne Kolumbianer, die nach Castilletes zur Grenzpolizei kommen und dort längere Zeit sich aufhalten, werden im Laufe weniger Monate dicke Kolosse. Dieses Dickwerden ist wohl auf das salzige Trinkwasser und auf das gesunde Klima zurückzuführen. Auch die Kapuziner und die Indianer sind dick geworden.

Die Gesundheit der Goajira und das Fehlen jeglichen Ungeziefers ist eine Folge der Trockenheit und des ständig stark wehenden Nordost-Windes. Den stärksten Wind erlebten wir bei Bahiahonda, wo er mit unheimlicher Gewalt bläst. Regen fällt auf dem grössten Teil der Goajira eigentlich nur in den Monaten Oktober und November. Die anderen Monate sind sogut wie vollkommen trocken. Ich habe auf meiner Reise in der Goajira von Anfang März, bis Mitte Mai nur zweimal Regen erlebt. Es war dies am 6 März in Carraipia, wo es abends etwas regnete, also im klimatisch anders gestalteten Südwest-Teil und am 25. April in Nazaret, wo morgens etwa eine ⁿStuden leichter Regent fiel. Spuren von Regent habe ich asserdem noch zweimal angetroffen, in Form von Pfützen, die frisch gefallenes Regenwasser enthielten. In Riohacha regnete es aber recht stark, als wir im Mai dorthin kamen. Aber Riohacha liegt schon asserhalb der Goajira.

In der Rehenzeit, d. h. im Oktober und November, zeigt die Goajira ein anderes Bild. Eine Schilderung dieser Zustände gibt der kurze Reiseberich von Dawe, der die Halbinsel im Monat Oktober bereiste. In den 26 Tagen seiner Reisen hatte er nur einen Tag ohne Regen. In der Regenzeit soll es mancherorts auch viele Mosquiten und unter den Indianern Malaria geben.

Die spärliche Goajira-Literatur gibt über das Klima nur wenig Auskunft. Sievers hat 1886 die Temperatur in Riohacha gemessen. Ende April und Ende Mai erhielt er durchschnittlich folgende Werte.

7 a.m. 27°; 2 p.m. 36°; 9 p. m. 29° Celsius.

Die erste Regenzeit begann nach Sievers in Riohacha am 20. April. Von diesem Tage an strömten 1886 gewaltige Wassermassen auf Riohacha herab, die erst Mitte Mai an Stärke nachliessen. Simons berichtet, dass auf der höchsten Spitze der Macuire (850 m) mittags 18° Celsius herrschte. Casas lässt sich 1900 über die Winde im Südteil der Goajira aus. An der Bucht von Calaboza war der herrschende Wind der Nord-Ost-Passat. Bei diesem Winde herrschte Trockenheit. Mit Südwind kam Regen. Bei Wind aus Norden und Nordosten steig das Barometer und fiel das Thermometer. Es war dann frisch, trocken, und nachts gab es Tau. Bei Wind aus West und Südwest war es umgekehrt. Das Barometer fiel, und das Thermometer stieg. Es war dann warm und regnerisch. Lleras, der 1900 die Grenzkommission begleitete, hat im Südteil der Goajira zwischen dem 23. April und dem 19. Mai die Temperatur gemessen. Mitteltemperatur war 28 Grad. Das Maximum war am 26. April mittags 2 Uhr 36 Grad, das Minimum in der Nacht vom 23. zum 24. April 23 Grad.

Pflanzenwelt und Tierwelt der Goajira.

pp. 107-108.

Über Pflanzenwelt und Tierwelt nur einige Sätze.

Wälder sind auf der Goajira im allgemeinen unbekannt. Es gibt solche nur an wenigen Stellen. Am walddreichsten ist der Nordabfall der Montes de Oca. Es gehört dieses Grenzgebiet im geographischen Sinne nicht mehr zur Goajira. Hier findent man alle die Bäume, die man in den Urwäldern des tropischen Kolumbien zu finden gewohnt ist, wie Ceiba, Ceder und Caracoli.

Pflanzenwelt und Tierwelt der Goajira (Cont'd.)

Eine weniger dichte, aber immerhin noch ansehnliche Waldbedeckung haben der Nordabhang und das Innere der Macuire. Auch im Kosina-Gebirge trifft man etwas Wald. Schliesslich hat auch das Ufer des Rio Rancheria, der die Westgrenze der Goajira bildet, etwas Busch und Wald an seinen Ufern.

Der grösste Teil der Goajira ist bedeckt mit Gras, etwas Strauchwerk und Kaktus. Es gibt alle Übergänge von Grassteppe ohne Sträucher, z. B. im Gebiet westlich der Teta, und Gegenden, in welchen Sträucher und Kaktus dichter stehen, wie auf den Bergen und Hügeln der Ost-Goajira. An manchen Stellen, wie im tonigen Überschwemmungsgebiet des Rio Rancheria, überwiegen Kakteen.

Abgesehen von den grossen Herden der Indianer gibt es auf der Goajira wenig Tiere. Die Wasserarmut ist wohl die Ursache. Im Carpintero-Gebirge sah ich einmal zwei Rehe. Sie standen im Schatten eines niederen Baumes an einem gegenüberliegenden Abhang. Öfter traf man Kaninchen. An der Meeresküste gibt es die üblichen Meeresvögel, darunter auch viele Pelikane. Im Meer leben die verschiedensten Fische, Langusten, Krebse und Muscheln. Schlangen trifft man auch auf der Goajira. Eine etwa drei Meter lange Schlange töteten wir in den Montes de Oca, eine andere im Orphelinatum Nazaret; sie hatte sich im Schlafraum verkrochen. Eine dritte grosse Schlange schossen wir von einem Baume über unserem Lager im Gebiete der Kosina-Indianer.

Auffallend waren die vielen Heuschrecken. Trabte man über die Ebene, so schwirrten sie unter lautem Geräusch nach rechts und links davon. Manche Heuschrecken sind so gross wie Kolibris, sie

Pflanzenwelt und Tierwelt der Goajira (Cont'd.)

fliegen mit rot gefärbten Flügeln von Strauch zu Strauch. Sonstige Insekten sind selten. Vor allem fehlen Insekten-Plagen, was sehr angenehm ist. Die Trockenheit und der starke Wind sind die Ursache der Insektenarmut. Eine Ausnahme bildet in dieser Hinsicht wieder der Nordabfall der Montes de Oca, deren Tierwelt die in dem tropischen Urwald Kolumbiens übliche ist. Spinnen und Tausendfüssler, von denen gesprochen wird, sind mir auf der Goajira nicht aufgefallen.

Im Bericht der venezolanisch-kolumbianischen Grenzkommission 1900 ist eine Fliege, namens Aristin, genannt, deren Biss den Tod der Pferde herbeiführen soll. Die Krankheit beginnt mit einem allgemeinen Unbehagen der Tiere. Sie beißen sich, wälzen sich wütend auf dem Boden oder rasen durch die Steppe. Die Unruhe steigert sich immer mehr, bis der Tod eintritt. Die Kommission verlor durch diese Fliege eins ihrer besten Pferde, zwei andere erkrankten, wurden aber geheilt. Ich habe über diese Krankheit nichts weiter erfahren können. Sie ist jedenfalls nicht sehr verbreitet. Sie scheint eine Trypanosomen-Krankheit zu verbreiten, die man auch im Tale des Rio Cesár kennt.

Goajira Peninsula.

Naturalist's Guide to the Americas, The Williams & Wilkins Company, Baltimore, Md., publ. February, 1926.

(P. 630). The northern-most prolongation of Colombia is mostly a low arid sandy land, but includes also in the heart of the peninsula proper a considerable district of low hills. It is mostly a land of coarse grasses, brushy scrub and Cactaceae, in aridity exceeding any other part of Colombia. The extensive prairies are said to be covered chiefly with the thin grass, Aristida, and the occasional marsh areas with the sensitive plant, Mimosa, while conspicuous along water-courses is the Anacardium (caracoli).

"The mammals are similar to those of the Caribbean llanos. A small black-naped rabbit (Sylvilagus nigronuchalis) is peculiar to this and the adjoining region in Venezuela."

The rainfall of the Goajira Peninsula is seasonal as on the Llanos of Bolívar and Upar but is much less in quantity, the rains occurring only from May to October.

Some guinea grass has become naturalized in a few areas, but otherwise this land, occupied only by the Goajiro Indians, has scarcely been altered by man.

The Goajira Peninsula may be reached by Indian trails from Río Hacha, a port along the Caribbean coast east of Santa Marta.

CHAPTER II

Coast of the Republic of Colombia - Gallinas Point to Cape Tiburon.

Central America and Meixoc Pilot (East Coast) H.O. No.
130, 1927, pp. 71-108.

P. 73. Gallinas Point, the most northerly projection of the Guajira Peninsula; this point, with a sandy beach, is very low, and foul to a distance of about 1/2 mile.

P. 74. Vessels in running down this part of the coast should not approach nearer than to bring the low sand hills on the shore just in sight, Sierra de Chimare in the interior being visible at the same time in clear weather.

Coast. - From Gallinas Point the coast trends west-southwestward 5 miles to Aguja Point, and 14 miles to the southwestward of the latter point is the eastern entrance point of Bahia Honda. Between the two is an inlet known as Bahia Honda Chica, with a depth of about 3 fathoms (5.5 m.); the shore is low and barren, but may be safely navigated with proper attention to the lead.

Bahia Honda ($12^{\circ} 23' N.$, $71^{\circ} 47' W.$, H. O. Chart 987). - The entrance to Bahia Honda is about 3 miles wide, with depths of 5 to 8 fathoms (9.1 to 14.6 m.), and the bay itself is 7 miles in length east-northeast and west-southwest by about 3 miles in breadth,

with regular soundings of from 4 to 7 fathoms (7.3 to 12.8 m.) On the eastern side there are some remarkable red cliffs, and about 1/2 mile within the eastern entrance point stands the customhouse with two small towers; the west point of entrance is low and the 5-fathom (9.1 m.) curve extends about 3/4 mile northward of it. A warehouse with a wooden tower 40 feet (12.2 m.) high is situated in the southern part of the bay.

Anchorage may be taken up as most convenient on the east side of the bay, but a swell sets into the bay and renders the southwestern side unsafe.

The surrounding country is devoid of communications, is desolate, lacks water, and for that reason is practically uninhabited except a small company of Colombian soldiers and about 50 Indians at Bahia Honda. The nearest fresh-water supply is about 20 miles inland.

P. 75. El Portete. - From Bahia Honda the coast rises, trending southwestward about 11 miles to the narrow entrance of a large but shallow lagoon named El Portete; it is only fit for small vessels.

Cape La Vela ($12^{\circ} 13' N.$, $72^{\circ} 11' W.$, H. O. Chart 964). - Westward of El Portete the coast takes a westerly direction for about 11 miles, and is free from danger as far as a little hill, rising abruptly from the shore in the shape of a sugar loaf, against which the sea breaks heavily at times. From this hill a high rugged ridge of land trends to the southwestward about 3 miles to the bold headland Cape La Vela; some authorities, however, give this name to the hill just described.

The land immediately within the cape is very low and sterile, but about 7 miles inland the Sierra del Carpintero rises to a considerable height, and about 17 miles southward, a short distance inland, there is a remarkable conical hill, a great part of which has a chalky appearance.

The coast from Cape La Vela sweeps round to the southward and westward for 25 miles to Point Castilletes. It is all along very low, and the point is only discovered by a large grove or clump of mangroves near it. About 10 miles eastward from the point is Cerrito Remedios.

Point Manare lies 14 miles west-southwestward from Point Castilletes. Between them the shore curves a little to the southward, and the beach is intersected by two slightly projecting points.

P. 76. Westward of Point Manare the shore trends in nearly the same direction for 13 miles to Point Cruz, and in this space there are also several small projections known as Almidones, del Pajaro, and Jorote Points.

Rio Hacha ($11^{\circ} 34' N.$, $72^{\circ} 56' W.$, H. O. Chart 964). - About 11 miles southwestward from Point Cruz is the entrance to the Rio Hacha. The whole of this coast is very low and presents nothing remarkable until near the latter place. The town is recognized from the offing, when nearly abreast, by the large square tower of the church, and on the opposite bank there is some dark wooded land higher than that adjacent.

The navigable depth in the river is reported as 12 feet (3.7 m.). The shipment of cargo is carried on by canoes, through a frequently heavy surf, and owing to this and other disadvantages the port is now little used.

P. 77. Riohacha is situated on the western side of the river, has a population of about 4,000, and carries on some commerce in dyewoods. The exports consist of divi-divi, hies, coffee, etc. A small amount of coal may be obtained.

A Señor don Gratiano Gómez
Riohacha

Muy amigo mío:

El trabajo del Comisión Científica ha tenido un buen éxito en los lugares de Maicao, Puerto López y ahora en Nazaret y ~~ahora~~ tenemos muchos lindos ejemplares de los aves que se encuentran en la guajira o Nazaret es un lugar muy pintoresco de mucho ~~de~~ interés no ~~por~~ tanto por sus bellas naturales pero también por la escuela de los padres y los indígenas. El agua abundante en ~~la~~ ^{no menos que} ~~guajira~~ cuatro arroyos permitan ganadería y cosechas de sembla muy fértiles y abundantes.

Me alegro mucho si usted puede tener la bondad de mandar la correspondencia si han llegado algunas ^{cartas} para mí y para Señor Carrillo con el joven quien lleva esta carta del Puerto Estrella. También puede hacer correspondencia de Don Darío para Señor Carrillo, y posible también buscar en ~~el correo ordinario para~~ cartas y ~~un~~ paquete en el correo ordinario.

Con todo mi consideración, estoy siempre
atto S.S.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Portete 2 or 3 days

To look for Dendroica petechia, Atelodactylus, Prallus and other species in extensive mangroves reported there.

Uribia 3-5 days

To secure a small set of birds from that area

Carriapia

Complete collection, including representation of large water birds if they occur

Riohacha

To ~~secure~~ replace former collection.

Typical locality for Forpus, Hypnelus, Synallaxis, + Dendroplex
8 to 10 each of these wanted.

It is preferable here to collect mainly on the Guajira side of the river. Please mark all specimens so as indicate whether they come from Guajira or Depto. Magdalena.

"Sierra Negra" (Perija)

Devote remaining time to this area ~~securing~~ working at localities that you will select.

At this time we do not care to have material from the Sierra Nevada ~~Mts. of the valley~~ (This can go until later)

Please try to get two - three Brown Pelicans at Riohacha or Santa Marta (prepare flat with arsenic).

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM
WASHINGTON, D. C.

A. WETMORE
FEB 26 1940

February 24, 1940.

Dr. Alexander Wetmore,
Assistant Secretary,
U.S. National Museum.

Dear Dr. Wetmore:

Otto Stutzer is the author of "Streifzüge eines Geologen im Gebiet des Goajira-Indianer Colombien," but, unfortunately, there seems to be no copy of the book in any Washington library.

The nearest available copy on record in the Union Catalogue at the Library of Congress is at Harvard, and we are asking to have it sent to us on inter-library loan. It should be here within a week.

Respectfully yours,

Reila Clark

Assistant Librarian.

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

==

MEMORANDUM

A _____

De _____

Bogotá, _____

1340—IMP. NAL.—1939

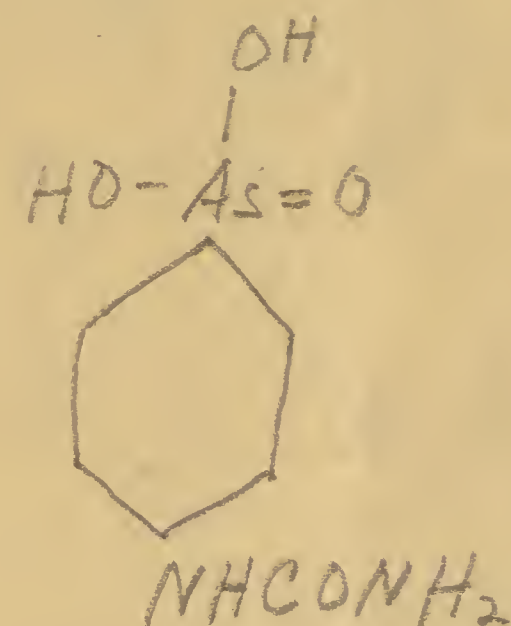
Comte Joseph de Breteuil

Book on the Guajira

$$\begin{array}{r} 75 \\ 70 \\ \hline 10 \overline{) 5.250} \text{ g.} \\ 0.525 \text{ g. per day.} \end{array}$$

Carbarsone

4-Carbamidophenylarsonic acid



Dose: 75 mg per kilo body weight in divided doses over a period of at least 10 days.

For average adult:

0.25 g by mouth twice daily for 10 days.

J. P. Bugher.

D E C R E E:

Article 1. From the date of the present decree a Board will function in the Ministry of National Education, composed of representatives of the mentioned Ministry, the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Finance and Public Credit, War, and Agriculture and Commerce, charged with studying and deciding upon permissions requested of the Colombian Government by scientific expeditions desiring to visit the national territory; the same Board will be in charge of inspecting such expeditions as to whether they will be able to carry on the intended work, will observe their activities, must cooperate fully with such expeditions and shall appoint the Colombian personnel to accompany them.

Article 2. Each expedition or scientific mission planning to visit the country must request previous permission through the Ministry of National Education, which will be granted after examination of the documents presented by the interested parties upon their scientific and financial backing and the plan of work which they intend to perform in Colombia, as well as upon the scientific materials, arms, etc., which they intend to bring into the country.

Article 3. All missions which obtain permission to visit the country will be accompanied by Colombian personnel appointed for this purpose by the Government in accordance with the aims and nature of the expedition.

Article 4. In case it is determined that the expedition is of national interest, the Colombian Government will pay the costs of its official representatives; in any other case the necessary expenses shall be paid by the members of the expedition who shall deposit in the national treasury the necessary sum.

Article 5. No scientific expedition visiting the country will be allowed to introduce arms other than those considered as indispensable for hunting and for the personal defense of its members. In no case will the use of machine guns be permitted.

Article 6. No botanical, zoological mineralogical, or paleontological specimen may be exported without the previous deposit of a duplicate in the Ministry of National Education, unless such a duplicate exists already as government property or as the property of another Colombian institute or museum.

Article 7. Without previous permission, no archeologic, artistic, natural, or historical object may be exported.

Article 8. All scientific photographic and cinemographic material, as well as the studies and writings prepared and obtained by the scientific expeditions, must be submitted for the approval of the Government before it can leave the country. Duplicates of all this material must be left with the Government which will secure the property rights of

the interested parties on such copies.

Article 9. Through the commission mentioned in Article 1 of this decree, all practical facilities and assistance shall be granted to scientific expeditions.

To be communicated and published.

Given in Bogotá May 12, 1936.

ALFONSO LOPEZ

Minister of Foreign Relations,
Jorge Soto del Corral

Minister of Finance and Public Credit,
Gonzalo RESTREPO

Minister of National Education,
Dario ECHANDIA

Minister of Agriculture and Commerce,
Francisco RODRIGUEZ MOYA

Minister of War,
Benito HERNANDEZ B.